

#### Public Library Boards ([WV Library Commission](#))

A number of public libraries have been created by special acts. The governing boards always include members appointed by the county board of education, usually include members appointed by the county, and may include municipal appointees. Funding is established by the authorizing special act in the form of mandatory tax levies by the member governments. In some cases, the public library board can set the tax within limits. Public library boards created under general law are classified as dependent agencies of the creating government or governments.

#### Public Service Districts ([WV Public Services Commission](#))

These districts provide water, sewerage or stormwater service, gas distribution service, or any combination thereof. The districts may be established by the county commission after public hearing, local referendum upon voter demand, and approval of the public service commission. A board of three or more members governs each district; each participating municipal government appoints one or more members according to population. If fewer than three members represent participating governments, the county commission appoints additional members so that the total number of district board members will be three or more. The district may fix and collect charges and issue revenue bonds.

#### Regional Water and Wastewater Authorities ([WV Water Authority](#))

These districts may be created by any combination of counties, municipalities, public service districts, or other political subdivisions of the state after approval by the state public service commission. The board members are appointed by the participating public agencies. The authorities may issue bonds and fix and collect fees. Authorities of this type that lack fiscal or administrative autonomy are not counted as separate governments.

#### Sanitary Districts ([WV Public Health Sanitation Division](#))

Sanitary districts provide sewerage facilities. These districts may be established in areas that contain one or more cities, towns, or villages by the county commission on petition of voters and after hearing and referendum. A board of trustees appointed by the county commission with approval of the council of the largest municipality therein governs each district. The districts may issue bonds after referendum, establish rates and charges, and levy property taxes.

#### Solid Waste Authorities ([Association of WV Solid Waste Authorities](#))

Two or more counties, with the approval of the state solid waste management board, may establish a regional solid waste authority. A board of directors appointed by various state and local officials governs each authority. The authorities may fix rentals and charges for their services and issue revenue bonds. Counties not participating in a regional solid waste authority have county solid waste authorities created by a January 1, 1989, law. These authorities are not counted as separate governments.

#### Urban Mass Transportation Authorities ([WV Public Transit Association](#))

These authorities to provide and operate transit systems may be created by ordinance of one or more county or municipal governing bodies. A board appointed by the governing bodies of the constituent governments governs each authority. The authority may impose charges for services and issue revenue bonds.

#### Subordinate Agencies and Areas

Shown below are various governmental designations in West Virginia that have certain characteristics of governmental units but that are classified in census statistics as subordinate agencies of the state or local governments and are not counted as separate governments.

#### Urban Renewal Authorities

These authorities may be created by the governing body of a municipality or a county. A board of commissioners administers each authority; its members are appointed by the mayor with the consent of the municipal governing body (in the case of a city urban renewal authority) or by the county commission (in the case of a county urban renewal authority). Regional urban renewal authorities may be created by two or more municipalities or counties. Municipal or county governments within the area of operation of an authority may levy taxes or issue bonds to obtain funds for redevelopment purposes. The authority board may fix and collect rentals and issue revenue bonds. Plans require the approval of the creating governments. These authorities also may be called slum clearance authorities.

Charleston Urban Renewal Authority (CURA)  
City of Clarksburg URA  
City of Fairmount  
Fayette County (FCURA)

Land Bank, City of Huntington (HURA)  
Town of Nutter Fort  
City of Parkersburg (PURA)  
City of Wellsburg

#### West Virginia Hospital Finance Authority

This authority was created by act of the legislature to finance hospital facilities. The seven-member board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor, plus the state treasurer and the director of the state department of health. The authority may fix and collect fees and issue revenue bonds.

#### West Virginia Housing Development Fund

This agency was formed by act of the legislature to provide mortgage credit for low and moderate-income housing. The 11-member board of directors consists of seven members appointed by the Governor, plus the attorney general, the commissioner of agriculture, the state treasurer, and the Governor. The fund may fix and collect fees in connection with its loans and issue revenue bonds.

#### West Virginia Parkways Economic Development and Tourism Authority (WVPEDTA)

Created by Legislature to abolish the Turnpike Commission, this authority was established by act of the legislature to construct, operate, and maintain highway, tourism, and economic development projects. The authority board consists of six members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate, plus the state secretary of transportation. The authority may fix and collect tolls, fees, and rents and may issue revenue bonds.

#### School District Governments

Each county in West Virginia constitutes a school district. The county school districts in West Virginia are counted as governments. An elected county board of education governs each district. The board may levy ad valorem taxes and issue bonds.

#### Other Educational Activities

Multicounty regional educational service agencies may be established by the state board of education to provide special educational and other services. The governing board of each agency is selected in accordance with state board of education regulations. These agencies may receive county contributions, federal funds, gifts, and grants. Multicounty regional



educational service agencies are classified as joint educational service agencies of the participating school districts and are not counted as separate governments.<sup>39</sup>

## 2) Regional Planning and Development Councils

West Virginia Legislature enacted the West Virginia Regional Planning and Development Act in 1971. This act mandated that West Virginia be divided into 11 regions to serve as "development districts" for its respective member counties to more effectively utilize the State's resources and to maximize the opportunities for local communities and public service agencies to secure federal assistance for economic development, water and sewer systems, and other public projects. The 11 Regional Planning and Development Councils (PDCs) throughout the State of West Virginia are:

**TABLE 5: WEST VIRGINIA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS WITH ASSOCIATED COUNTIES**

| Planning Development Council                                | County           |                   |
|---|------------------|-------------------|
| <u>Region I PDC</u>   | McDowell County  | Mercer County     |
|   | Monroe County    | Raleigh County    |
|   | Summers County   | Wyoming County    |
| <u>Region II PDC</u>  | Cabell County    | Lincoln County    |
|   | Logan County     | Mingo County      |
|   | Mason County     | Wayne County      |
| <u>Region III (BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council)</u> | Boone County     | Clay County       |
|   | Kanawha County   | Putnam County     |
|   | Fayette County   | Greenbrier County |
| <u>Region IV PDC</u>  | Nicholas County  | Pocohantos        |
|   | Webster County   |                   |
|   | Calhoun County   | Jackson County    |
| <u>Region V PDC (Mid-Ohio Valley)</u>                       | Pleasants County | Ritchie County    |
|   | Roane County     | Tyler County      |
|   | Wirt County      | Wood County       |
| <u>Region VI PDC</u>  | Doddridge County | Harrison County   |
|   | Marion County    | Monongalia County |
|   | Preston County   | Taylor County     |
| <u>Region VII PDC</u>                                       | Barbour County   | Braxton County    |
|   | Gilmer County    | Lewis County      |
|   | Randolph County  | Tucker County     |
| <u>Region VIII PDC</u>                                      | Upshur County    |                   |
|   | Grant County     | Hampshire County  |
|   | Hardy County     | Mineral County    |
| <u>Region IX PDC</u>  | Pendleton County |                   |
|   | Berkeley County  | Morgan County     |
|   | Jefferson County |                   |
| <u>Region X PDC (Bel-O-Mar)</u>                             | Marshall County  | Ohio County       |
|   | Wetzel County    |                   |

<sup>39</sup> <https://www2.census.gov/govs/cog/gc0212wv.pdf>

The PDCs focus on expansion and improvement of: water and sewer facilities, infrastructure, transportation, employment, industry, small business development, housing, health care, education, and recreation. By coordinating closely with various affiliates in their respective regions, the PDCs promote stability, growth, and progress in West Virginia, especially assisting local jurisdictions too small to maintain staff for grant writing and planning.

PDCs offer local jurisdictions innovative solutions to growth-related problems by identifying and prioritizing goals; creating proactive strategies to realize these objectives; applying for funding packages; soliciting engineers, architects, attorneys, bond counsel, accountants, and other consultants, as needed, for each endeavor; and administering the projects to ensure funding is properly managed and all program guidelines are followed.

To accomplish these tasks, the PDCs provide a multitude of services, varied by Council, including grant writing, labor compliance, workforce development, intergovernmental reviews, census report updates, public and governmental engagement strategies, environmental reviews, financial administration, drawdowns, account maintenance, income surveys, mapping capabilities, aging services and programs, revolving loan funds that assist new and expanding businesses, and a wealth of programmatic knowledge.

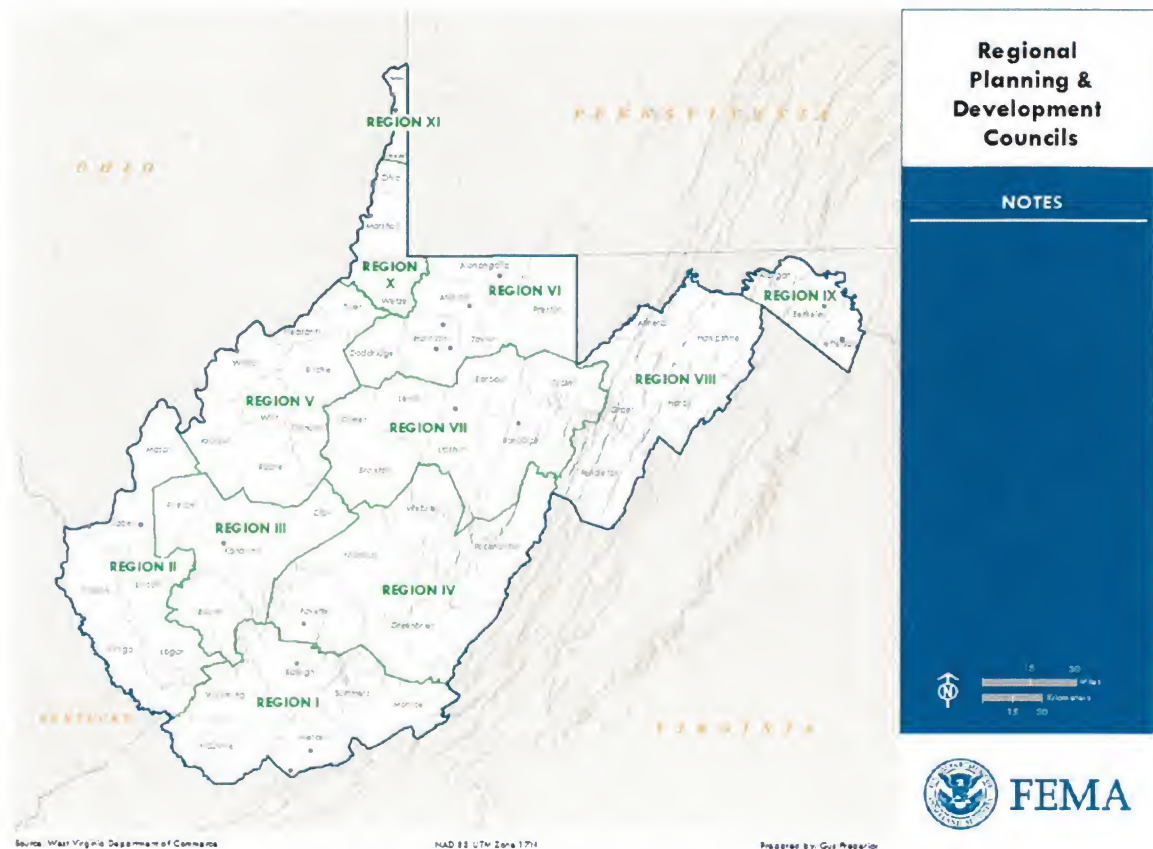


FIGURE 19: WEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS



### 3) Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC)

The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) is a regional economic development agency that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government. As defined in ARC's authorizing legislation, the Appalachian Region is a 205,000-square-mile region that follows the spine of the Appalachian Mountains from southern New York to northern Mississippi. It includes all of West Virginia and parts of 12 other states: Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. 42% of the Region's population is rural, compared with 20% of the national population.

The Region includes 420 counties in 13 states. It extends more than 1,000 miles, from southern New York to northeastern Mississippi, and is home to more than 25 million people.

Established by an act of Congress in 1965, ARC is composed of the governors of the 13 Appalachian states and a federal co-chair, who is appointed by the President. Local participation is provided through multi-county local development districts.

ARC invests in activities that address the 5 goals identified in the Commission's strategic plan:

Goal 1: Economic Opportunities: Invest in entrepreneurial and business development strategies that strengthen Appalachia's economy.

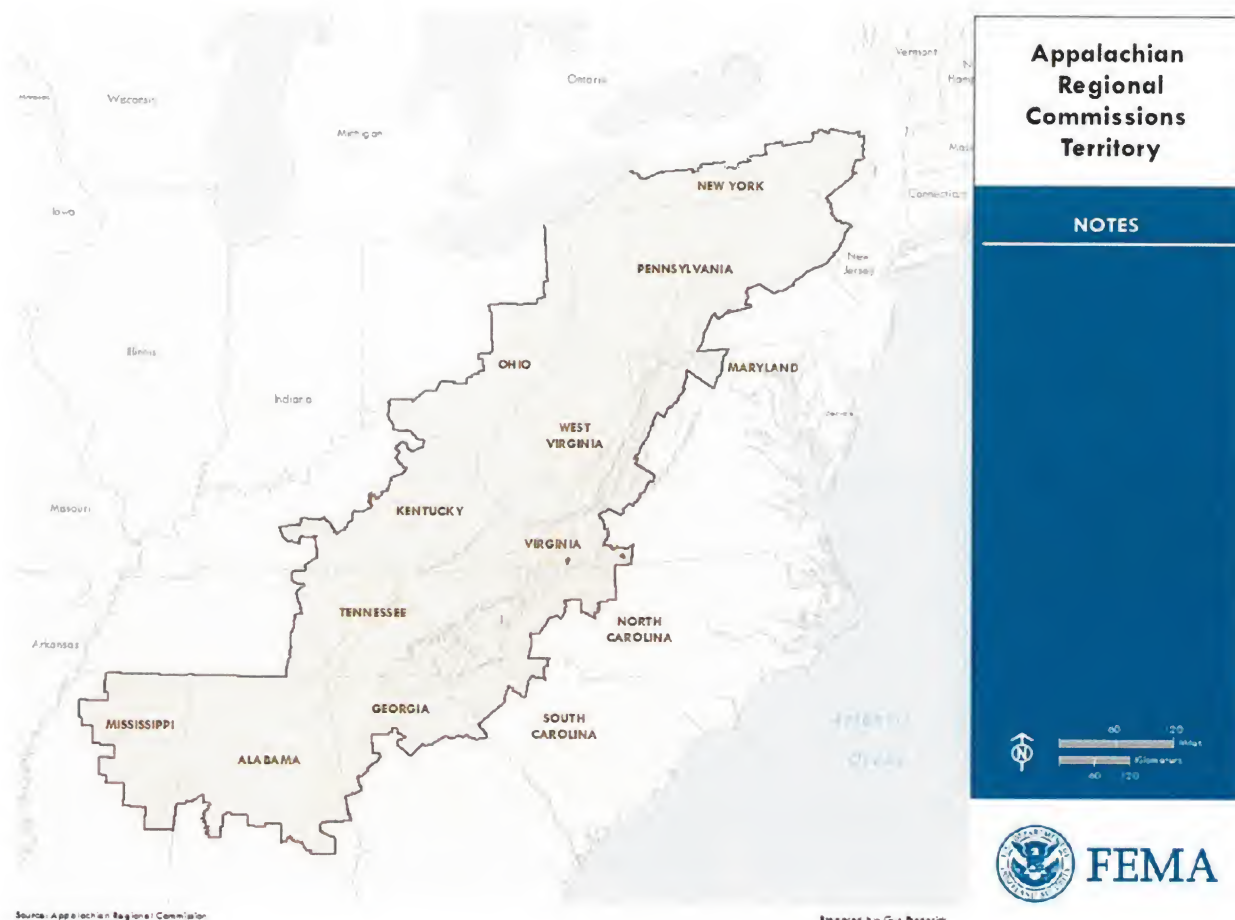
Goal 2: Ready Workforce: Increase the education, knowledge, skills, and health of residents to work and succeed in Appalachia.

Goal 3: Critical Infrastructure: Invest in critical infrastructure—especially broadband; transportation, including the Appalachian Development Highway System; and water/wastewater systems.

Goal 4: Natural and Cultural Assets: Strengthen Appalachia's community and economic development potential by leveraging the Region's natural and cultural heritage assets.

Goal 5: Leadership and Community Capacity: Build the capacity and skills of current and next-generation leaders and organizations to innovate, collaborate, and advance community and economic development.

1341



1342

1343

FIGURE 20: APPALACHIAN REGION COMMISSION TERRITORY

1344

1345 Each year ARC provides funding for several hundred projects in the Appalachian Region in a  
1346 wide range of program areas:

- asset-based development;
- community infrastructure;
- education and training;
- energy;
- entrepreneurship and business development;
- export and trade development;
- health;
- leadership development and capacity building;
- telecommunications;
- tourism development; and
- transportation and highways.

1347

1348 These projects create thousands of new jobs; improve local water and sewer systems; increase  
1349 school readiness; expand access to health care; assist local communities with strategic  
1350 planning; and provide technical and managerial assistance to emerging businesses. Special  
1351 resources are targeted to the most economically distressed counties.

1352

1353 ARC also works to strengthen and diversify the Appalachian economy through the Appalachian  
1354 Regional Development Initiative (ARDI). The ARDI is a partnership between ARC and ten federal  
1355 agencies that aims to conduct local outreach to facilitate community participation in federal



1356 programs, and to collaborate with regional stakeholders to make strategic and cost-effective  
1357 investments in Appalachia.

1358  
1359 The Appalachian Regional Commission awards grants and contracts from funds appropriated to  
1360 the Commission annually by Congress. Program grants are awarded to state and local agencies  
1361 and governmental entities (such as economic development authorities), local governing boards  
1362 (such as county councils), and nonprofit organizations (such as schools and organizations that  
1363 build low-cost housing). Contracts are awarded for research on topics that directly impact  
1364 economic development in the Appalachian Region.

### 1365 III. Hazards, Disaster History, and NDRF Activity

#### 1366 A. High-Priority Hazards and Risks

1367

1368 Historically, West Virginia has experienced emergencies such as floods, tropical storms, tornados,  
1369 winter storms, hazardous materials incidents, power failures, resource shortages, droughts, forest  
1370 fires, and environmental contamination. Such hazards are ever-increasing due to factors such  
1371 as urban development, industrial expansion, traffic congestion, and widespread use and  
1372 transport of hazardous materials.

1373 Other less frequent but still potentially dangerous natural or technological hazards include  
1374 landslide, coal mine emergencies, earthquake (fault zone mapping is managed the US  
1375 Geologic Survey), agricultural incidents, subsidence, civil disorder, pandemics, major  
1376 transportation accidents, and/or the breakdown of the energy or information technology  
1377 infrastructure. More than 30% of the federally-declared disasters include landslide as part of the  
1378 disaster declaration; it is frequently included as a part of disaster declarations for flooding  
1379 events. High rainfall events that cause damaging floods are also likely to cause damages from  
1380 landslides.

1381 Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources (CI/KR) issues are monitored on an ongoing basis by  
1382 dedicated program staff within the WV Intelligence Fusion Center (WVIFC) and within the WV  
1383 Army National Guard (WVNG).

1384 Additionally, West Virginia has 4 counties within 50 miles of Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) of the  
1385 Beaver Valley Power Station in Shippingport, PA. The state's Radiological Emergency  
1386 Preparedness (REP) Program within WVDHSEM manages all planning related to this hazard.

1387 More information about the natural and human-caused history potential impacts for West  
1388 Virginia can be found in the West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan, also located later in this  
1389 document in Section IV.C. State Plans (page 74).

#### 1390 B. Hazard Mitigation Planning Snapshot

1391

1392 A FEMA-approved hazard state, local, and multi-jurisdictional mitigation plan is a condition for  
1393 receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance, including funding for mitigation  
1394 projects.

1395 During August 2004, the first West Virginia Standard State Mitigation Plan was approved by FEMA  
1396 Region III. The first plan focused on the creation of plans for localities. The 2004 plan was  
1397 developed under the authority of the West Virginia Office of Emergency Services (WVOES), now  
1398 known as West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHSEM),  
1399 and the Governor as established in West Virginia Code §§ 15- 5-1, et seq. and Executive Order  
1400 No. 18-03.

#### 1401 1) West Virginia Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan

1402



The West Virginia Statewide Standard Hazard Mitigation Plan provides statewide guidance to reduce loss and prevent injury from natural hazards. It reflects an amalgamation of goals, objectives, and strategies developed by the DHSEM, with input from the general citizenry and representatives from all levels of government.

The 2013 State of West Virginia Standard All-Hazard Mitigation Plan represents the third update. The Plan will expire on October 17, 2018.

Hazards identified in the 2013 Mitigation Plan include:

- Hydrologic hazards, including floods and drought;
- Atmospheric hazards, including windstorms, thunderstorms (including lightning and hail), severe winter weather, tornadoes, hurricanes, extreme cold, and extreme heat;
- Geologic hazards, including landslides, karst-related land subsidence, and earthquakes; and
- Other hazards primarily caused by human activities, including wildfires, land subsidence, mining hazards, dam failures, hazardous materials, and nuclear accidents.

More information on the ranking criteria can be found in the 2013 Mitigation Plan, also located later in this document in Section IV.C. State Plans (page 74).

## 2) Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans

In support of the initiative for local plan updates, the DHSEM and the 11 Planning Development Councils (PDCs) received a 2007 Flood Mitigation Act (FMA) grant and a 2008 Pre-Disaster Mitigation (PDM) Grant. The PDCs were engaged to regionalize all local plans. By the time of the 2013 State of West Virginia Standard All-Hazards Mitigation Plan update, all 11 PDCs had regionalized plans, while Jefferson County maintained responsibility for its own mitigation plan. The remaining regional plans were updated with 7% Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds according to State priorities.

The PDCs are not required to develop separate hazard mitigation plans for their regions, as they do not have the enforcement authority of the cities, counties, and incorporated towns. However, it is the intent of West Virginia to combine as many of the mitigation plans as possible into regional, multi-jurisdictional plans using the PDCs as the planning agency for these efforts.

The most significant hazards identified in the local hazard mitigation plans were flood, winter weather, and wind - the same "high" hazards that are identified in the updated statewide analysis.

Links to each of the 11 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans, as well as the Jefferson County All-Hazards Mitigation Plan, can be found below in Section IV.C. State Plans (page 74).



FIGURE 21: LOCAL HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN EXPIRATION DATE BY REGION

## C. West Virginia Floodplain Management Snapshot

### Unique West Virginia Floodplain Management Statistics

- West Virginia communities typically rely on stand-alone ordinances for NFIP adoption. Revised floodplain ordinance provisions were recently incorporated into comprehensive zoning ordinances when West Virginia's 283 communities participate in the NFIP.<sup>40</sup>
- West Virginia requires all local floodplain managers within the state to annually complete 6 hours of training in floodplain management and to maintain good standing with DHSEM. Failure to meet this requirement results in suspension of the floodplain manager from their responsibilities until the training requirement is met.<sup>41</sup>
- West Virginia has 5 communities (Berkeley County, City of Buckhannon, City of Charleston, Jefferson County, and City of Philippi) that have qualified for CRS benefits

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.fema.gov/cis/WV.html>

<sup>41</sup> 2012 1st Special Session, § 15-5-20a of the WV Code was updated by the WV Congress. § 15-5-20a:



- The West Virginia Floodplain Management Association (WVFMA) offers free membership<sup>42</sup>

|  |        |                  |
|--|--------|------------------|
| Flood Insurance Policies in force in West Virginia                 | 16,910 | As of 12/31/2016 |
| Communities participating in the NFIP                              | 278    | As of 02/10/2017 |
| Communities participating with no Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) | 9      | As of 02/10/2017 |
| Communities not participating with SFHA                            | 5      | As of 02/10/2017 |

For NFIP policy & claim statistics, including current number of policies in-force, please refer to: <https://www.fema.gov/policy-claim-statistics-flood-insurance/fiscal-year-statistics-state-maps>

For list of communities participating in the NFIP, please refer to the Community Status Book found at: <https://www.fema.gov/national-flood-insurance-program-community-status-book>

#### West Virginia Flood Tool – “Map West Virginia”

GIS funding from FEMA led to a comprehensive map modernization program that continued through 2008. The program then transitioned into the Risk Mapping Assessment and Planning program (Risk MAP). The West Virginia Floodplain Management Program (FMP) partnered with West Virginia University to develop a system to enable easier access to current flood maps online. The project worked to overcome the limited number of flood studies in West Virginia through implementation of the State's Map Modernization Business Plan.

This tool incorporates data such as: Hazus risk assessment outputs, NFIP flood maps, locations of mitigated structures, etc., which required digitization of revised FIRMs. It is currently maintained by the West Virginia GIS Technical Center (WVGISTC), housed in the Department of Geology and Geography at West Virginia University.

The WVGISTC supports digital data conversion, data development, and coordination with Federal geospatial data initiatives, statewide mapping programs, and local (county, municipal) data producers. The center collaborates with the Statewide Addressing and Mapping Board, U.S. Geological Survey, and other partners to create high-resolution digital maps for West Virginia.

## D. Major Disaster Declaration History 2010 - Present

Recent disasters have focused the attention of West Virginia's citizens and government officials on the resultant human, economic, and environmental impacts. During the past decade, West Virginia has experienced a number of events warranting Presidential Disaster Declarations.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>42</sup> FEMA Region III Mitigation Division

<sup>43</sup> <https://www.fema.gov/disasters>

TABLE 6: MAJOR DISASTER DECLARATIONS IN WEST VIRGINIA, 2010 - PRESENT

| Disaster Num. | Year | Incident Period | Dec. Date | Incident Description  |
|---------------|------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 4273          | 2016 | Jun 22 – Jun 29 | Jun 25    | Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides                      |
| 4236          | 2015 | Jul 10 – Jul 14 | Aug 7     | Severe Storms, Straight-line Winds, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides |
| 4221          | 2015 | Apr 13 – Apr 15 | May 21    | Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides                      |
| 4220          | 2012 | Apr 8 – Apr 11  | May 18    | Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides                      |
| 4219          | 2012 | Apr 3 – Apr 5   | May 14    | Severe Storms, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides                      |
| 4210          | 2012 | Mar 3 – Mar 15  | Mar 31    | Severe Winter Storm, Flooding, Landslides, and Mudslides                |
| 4132          | 2013 | Jun 13 - Jun 13 | Jul 26    | Severe Storms and Flooding  |
| 4093          | 2012 | Oct 29 - Nov 8  | Nov 27    | Hurricane Sandy   |
| 4071          | 2012 | Jun 29 - Jul 8  | Jul 23    | Severe Storms and Straight-Line Winds                                   |
| 4061          | 2012 | Mar 15 - Mar 31 | Mar 22    | Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides                      |
| 4059          | 2012 | Feb 2 - Mar 4   | Mar 16    | Severe Storms, Tornadoes, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides           |
| 1918          | 2010 | Jun 12 - Jun 29 | Jun 24    | Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides                      |
| 1903          | 2010 | Feb 5 - Feb 11  | Apr 23    | Severe Winter Storms and Snowstorms                                     |
| 1893          | 2010 | Mar 12 - Apr 9  | Mar 29    | Severe Storms, Flooding, Mudslides, and Landslides                      |
| 1881          | 2010 | Dec 18 - Dec 20 | Mar 2     | Severe Winter Storm and Snowstorm                                       |

## 1488 E. National Disaster Recovery Framework Activations

### 1489 1) FEMA-4273-DR-WV

1490

1491 From June 22-29, 2016, severe storms, flooding, mudslides, and landslides, generated by a slow  
 1492 moving series of storms, brought widespread damage and destruction to West Virginia.

1493 Thousands of homes, hundreds of businesses, and significant infrastructure, including 5 schools,  
 1494 were severely damaged or destroyed.

1495 On June 23, Governor Earl Ray Tomblin declared a State of Emergency. On June 24, the  
 1496 Governor requested a Major Disaster declaration which the President approved on June 25.  
 1497 Following a series of amendments, a total of 12 counties were designated for FEMA's Individual  
 1498 Assistance (IA) and Public Assistance (PA) programs, with another 6 designated for PA only. The  
 1499 declaration also made FEMA Hazard Mitigation Program funding available statewide.

1500 Rural communities, many already losing population and in economic decline, were the hardest  
 1501 hit. Mountainous terrain (in narrow valleys) confines much of the affected areas' residential and



commercial development. This geographic constraint places much of the population within floodplains, exacerbating damage from such severe weather events.

Due to the severity and magnitude of the disaster, FEMA Region III Regional Administrator and the Federal Coordinating Officer assigned to West Virginia, requested a National Disaster Recovery Support (NDRS) Advance Evaluation Team (AET) to determine whether the state would require enhanced recovery coordination. The AET recommended activation of a Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator (FDRC) and 3 Recovery Support Functions (RSFs): Community Planning and Capacity Building (CPCB), Economic, and Housing.

FEMA deployed staff from the NDRS cadre, an External Affairs Advisor and a Mitigation Advisor which, along with the RSF Field Coordinators, constituted the Interagency Recovery Coordination (IRC) group.

To lead the state's recovery Governor Tomblin named West Virginia National Guard (WVNG) General James Hoyer, the Adjutant General of the West Virginia National Guard, as the West Virginia Chief Recovery Officer on July 13. West Virginia Department of Commerce (WVDOC) Secretary Keith Burdette was named the West Virginia State Disaster Recovery Officer (SDRO) at the same time.

The 3 activated RSFs conducted the in-depth technical review as reported in this Mission Scoping Assessment (MSA). Substantive data was gathered, analyzed and evaluated, applying recovery core capability specific expertise to identify recovery needs and issues as well as recovery related impacts in which State and local capabilities, and/or capacity, may be exceeded. Areas and communities requiring enhanced federal recovery support are also identified in this report, along with perceived gaps in resources available to meet recovery needs.

In mid-August the MSA, developed by the IRC group, identified impacts of the disaster which helped to determine gaps in the State's capacity to recover. The RSFs identified the following major issues for West Virginia's long-term recovery from the disaster.

**Community Planning/Capacity Building Recovery Support Function**

- Local Recovery Capacity Exceeded
- State Recovery Capacity Strained
- Recovery Planning Challenges

**Economic Recovery Support Function**

- Pre-Existing Economic Conditions Exacerbated by Flood
- Impacted Businesses and Capital Needs
- Business Recovery and Preparedness
- Impact to Infrastructure
- Impact to Tourism and Regional Brands
- Agriculture Losses

**Housing Recovery Support Function**

- Increased Financial Burden of Homeownership
- Habitable and Environmentally Healthy Housing
- Prevalence of blight in communities
- Including resilience in rebuilding

**Cross-cutting Recovery Issues**

Housing, Economic, and Community Planning and Capacity Building disaster recovery issues often overlap. Below are brief descriptions of these cross-cutting issues:

- Central West Virginia has been hit by a sharp downturn in revenues from coal severance taxes, unemployment and multiple flooding disasters. The coal industry is experiencing a significant downturn. Unemployment is up not only in the extractive industries, but also in the once supportive construction, transportation and utility sectors. Lack of local jobs has led to a net out migration and a negative natural change due to the depressed economy. These factors are negatively affecting the quality and availability of affordable housing.
- Flooding, mudslides, and landslides may have also compromised individual, private waste disposal systems. Fecal coliform levels in many West Virginia watershed are elevated (e.g., Elk, Guyandotte, Cherry, Greenbrier, and Gauley). The source of much of this pollution can be attributed to human waste, but flooding debris is more visible and of significant concern to the public's perception. Tailored, individual watershed strategies for this work may be appropriate.
- Coal companies not only closed their doors but are also selling off their inventory. With less physical assets on the premises, county governments have less assets to tax. While county and other local government may have the administrative capacity to address disaster situations, there may not be any funds available to pay up-front costs and hire additional staff to handle specific disaster recovery tasks.
- Housing disaster recovery must have a strong mitigation component to break the cycle of disaster disruptions. Recovery of impacted housing throughout the valley communities involves three inter-related resiliency issues; strong private water crossings, septic systems, and elevated, flood-resistant residences. Rapid flood surges can and often will cause severe disruptions to rural communities throughout the mountain valleys of West Virginia. Flood waters are not the only issue – landslides and mud slips have ruined many homes and disrupted travel and access into and out of these rural communities.
- Since 2009, counties designated for the June 2016 flooding disaster have been part of up to 6 disaster declarations. Without another option to rebuild better and more resiliently, it is uncertain how long these rural communities can remain viable. Housing designers and community advocates should combine their collective, creative expertise to develop better rebuilding options.
- Finally, survivor populations are much more likely to represent underserved populations than the balance of the state. Housing assistance applicants tend to live in housing of lesser value, have lower median incomes and are older than state norms.

#### Lack of Broadband Access

The lack of broadband access across the state makes flood recovery more difficult in economically depressed areas. These local communities are struggling financially due to losses in basic sector employment, shrinking populations, and recurring damages due to flooding and dwindling customer bases. Without state of the art businesses tools (such as broadband access) communities are unable to attract new web-dependent businesses and residents who demand these services, and are therefore placed in a non-competitive disadvantaged position being financially incapable of a robust recovery.

As issues were surveyed across the impacted area in the wake of the flooding, it became apparent that a barrier to community recovery is the lack of broadband internet service in the



1594 state. Broadband access is considered vital to businesses and governments who rely on it for  
1595 communication and data transmission. Broadband is also essential for effective and efficient  
1596 management of hospitals, schools, banking and emergency services. Perhaps most importantly,  
1597 given hardships in the job market and the need to retrain workers displaced by the downturn in  
1598 the coal industry, broadband is essential to making online higher education accessible to rural  
1599 communities.

#### 1600 1601 Severely flood-damaged schools

1602 Approximately 33 schools were damaged by the flood event. Damages varied from impacts to  
1603 playgrounds, security systems and heating and cooling systems to complete loss. In cases where  
1604 schools were not repaired in time for the beginning of the new school year, students were  
1605 relocated to neighboring school systems or housed in temporary, modular classrooms.

1607 While most of the schools are currently in operation, several schools were damaged such that  
1608 they were unable to open in time for the 2016-2017 school year. These include Summersville  
1609 Middle, Richwood Middle, and Richwood High. The most severely damaged schools face  
1610 significant challenges.

1611 Under the NFIP, any building which is damaged more than 50% must be brought up to  
1612 applicable standards and codes during repair. While FEMA has the authority to assist with  
1613 repairs to schools through the PA grant program, this is a cost shared program. In economically  
1614 depressed communities, it is difficult to raise the funds necessary to support local cost shares for  
1615 these projects. Funds may be available through West Virginia's Rainy Day fund, but this source  
1616 of funding is not robust.

1617 Additionally, a review of the damages to schools reveals several vulnerabilities associated with  
1618 the school system and their infrastructure. Among these are a lack of flood risk management  
1619 measures and lack of emergency backup power.

#### 1620 1621 Hazard Mitigation Priorities – Mitigation Reconstruction

1622 When prioritizing the use of the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funds allocated to  
1623 West Virginia following the declaration from FEMA-4273-DR-WV, the State has decided to utilize  
1624 Mitigation Reconstruction as their highest priority. This effort entails the demolition of a  
1625 substantially-damaged or destroyed home. The intent is to maintain the community's identity,  
1626 integrity and keep its residents in their respective community because when properties are  
1627 acquired there are loss to communities, tax base and there are no further development on  
1628 acquired properties.

1629 Under the Mitigation Reconstruction Program the structure is elevated on the same footprint where  
1630 the building was either partial or totally demolished. The new reconstructed building is designed to  
1631 meet established code compliance and hazard resistant standards for wind, floods and seismic  
1632 events. The scope of work for a mitigation reconstruction project includes activity such as the pre-  
1633 construction phase, site preparation, foundation construction, structural shell construction and interior  
1634 finishes. Mitigation Reconstruction compliant activities includes supporting the envelope of the  
1635 building to meet program requirements which will result in obtaining certificate of occupancy and  
1636 reduced flood insurance premium for the life of the structure.

#### 1637 Department of Commerce - State Resiliency Office

1638  
1639 At this time (March 2017) the State has not established the State Resiliency Office. This section will  
1640 be left in here as a placeholder until the Plan goes to publish and will be updated accordingly.

1641 To review the FEMA-4273-DR-WV Advanced Evaluation Report, Mission Scoping Assessment, and  
1642 Recovery Support Strategy through the FEMA Intranet Office of Response and Recovery Field  
1643 Office Directorate SharePoint site, click on:  
1644 <https://intranet.fema.net/org/orr/collab/FOD/ICD/CB/Pages/default.aspx>



## 1645 IV. State-level Agencies, Resources, and Plans

### 1646 A. State-level Recovery Structure

#### 1647 1) State Resiliency Office

1648

1649 At this time (March 2017), the State has not established the State Resiliency Office. This section  
1650 will be left in here as a placeholder until the Plan goes to publish and will be updated  
1651 accordingly.

#### 1652 2) State RSF Lead Agencies

1653

1654 At this time (March 2017), the State has no RSF structure in place. This section will be left in here  
1655 as a placeholder until the Plan goes to publish and will be updated accordingly.

### 1656 B. State Agency Recovery Resources

#### 1657 1) State Government Resources

1658

1659 Below is an inventory of currently identified State agency sources that provide CPCB-relevant  
1660 resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of currently  
1661 identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future updates to  
1662 this plan.

1663 WV Department of Agriculture (WVDA): The mission of the WVDA is to protect plant,  
1664 animal and human health and the state's food supply through a variety of scientific and  
1665 regulatory programs; to provide vision, strategic planning and emergency response for  
1666 agricultural and other civil emergencies; to promote food safety and protect consumers through  
1667 educational and regulatory programs; and to foster economic growth by promoting West  
1668 Virginia agriculture and agribusinesses throughout the state and abroad.

1669

1670 WV Department of Environmental Protection (WVDEP):

1671 **Programs and Resources:**

1672 WV DEP Superfund Program the program coordinates and executes federal Superfund cleanups  
1673 with the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Defense. Within the Superfund  
1674 Program, recent federal efforts have focused on recognizing and supporting the successful state  
1675 Brownfield and Voluntary Cleanup programs.

1676 WV DEP Watershed Management mapping tools and resources

1677 Watershed Plans by HUC8 watersheds

1678

1679 WV Department of Commerce (WVDOC): WVDOC's mission is to promote and preserve  
1680 the well-being of the citizens by providing a cooperative interagency system that stimulates  
1681 diverse economic growth and increased employment opportunities for all West Virginians,

encourages the appropriate use of our state's resources, improves the safety and productivity of our work force, and promotes the beauty and desirability of our state as a world-class tourism destination. Relevant agencies include:

- Development Office
- Geological and Economic Survey
- Division of Natural Resources
- Division of Tourism

WorkForce West Virginia provides a one-stop center for work force resources, including job opportunities, unemployment compensation, training, tax incentives, and labor market information.

**Programs and Resources:**

2015 HUD National Disaster Resiliency Competition (NDRC) Submission: The Governor's Office, in conjunction with the WVDOC – Development Office and the WV DHSEM submitted a Phase 1 application to the NDRC in March 2015. WV submitted its Phase 2 NDRC application to HUD on October 27, 2015. The Phase 2 application establishes a long-term resiliency plan for the state, which identifies specific target areas, meets threshold requirements, and identifies projects and programs for NDRC funding consideration. The state's Phase 1 and Phase 2 applications and source documents can be accessed by clicking on the hyperlink above. Additional NDRC information can be found on the HUD website at: <https://www.hudexchange.info/cdbg-dr/resilient-recovery/>.

Main Street Program provides technical assistance to West Virginia's nationally-certified Main Street communities. Key areas include business retention and recruitment, market analysis, fundraising, vision and strategic planning, and property development.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Russell Tarry**, Program Development Manager, Office of Economic Opportunity  
[Russell.w.tarry@wv.org](mailto:Russell.w.tarry@wv.org)

WV Department of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (WVDHSEM):

**Programs and Resources:**

WV Flood Tool (includes best available flood data, map views, data layers, etc.)

WV Flood Information

WV Floodplain Management in WV – Quick Guide

Statewide Local Implementation Grant Program provides assistance to State, regional, tribal, and local jurisdictions to identify, plan, and implement the most efficient and effective way for such jurisdictions to utilize and integrate the infrastructure, equipment, and other architecture associated with the nationwide public safety broadband network to satisfy the wireless communications and data services needs of that jurisdiction, including with regards to coverage, siting, and other needs.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Brian Penix**, State Hazard Mitigation Officer  
[brian.m.penix@wv.gov](mailto:brian.m.penix@wv.gov)

**Kevin Sneed**, State NFIP Coordinator  
[Kevin.sneed@wv.gov](mailto:Kevin.sneed@wv.gov)

WV Division of Culture and History – Historic Preservation Office: The Office administers both the state and federal historic preservation programs and aids federal and state agencies, local governments and the general public in identifying and preserving the physical historic and prehistoric resources of West Virginia.

WV Department of Transportation (WVDOT):

**Programs and Resources:**

Nontraditional Transportation Grant Programs provides support to programs supporting tourism:



- Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP)
- Recreational Trails Program (RTP)
- National Scenic Byways Program (NSBP)

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

Elwood Penn

[elwood.c.penn@wv.gov](mailto:elwood.c.penn@wv.gov)

## 2) Quasi- and Non-Governmental Resources

Below is an inventory of currently identified quasi and non-governmental sources that provide CPCB-relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future updates to this plan.

American Institute of Architects West Virginia (AIA-WV): AIA-WV represents nearly 300 American Institute of Architects members - registered architects, intern-architects, associate and affiliate members - working in West Virginia. Through its continuing education system, AIA is committed to the lifelong learning of its members in an effort to improve society through a dedication to design excellence and a concern for the quality of human life.

Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC): a regional economic development agency that represents a partnership of federal, state, and local government. ARC is composed of the governors of the 13 Appalachian states and a federal co-chair, who is appointed by the president. Local participation is provided through multi-county local development districts.

**Programs and Resources:**

Information Age Appalachia Program funds broadband access to the rural Appalachia area, focusing on access to infrastructure, education, training and workforce development, E-commerce, and tech-sector employment.

Community Infrastructure focuses primarily on the provision of water and wastewater services to support business and community development projects, and to alleviate public and environmental health hazards.

Entrepreneurship and Business Development supports a variety of activities to promote entrepreneurship and business development in the Appalachian Region. These activities help diversify the Region's economic base, develop and market strategic assets, increase the competitiveness of existing businesses, foster the development and use of innovative technologies, and enhance entrepreneurial activity.

Grant Programs awarded to states, public bodies, and private nonprofits for projects that create opportunities for self-sustaining economic development and improve quality of life for the people of Appalachia. ARC has four different types of Grants that fund environmental protection related activities: regional development grants, area development grants, local development district assistance grants, and research, technical assistance, and demonstration project grants. Grants for physical basic infrastructure including water and sewer facilities that enhance economic development opportunities or address serious health issues for residential customers.

Research, maps, and data: ARC compiles data, creates maps, and conducts research and evaluations on key economic, demographic, and quality of life factors that affect the current and future development prospects of the Appalachian Region.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

James Bush, West Virginia Program Manager

[james.e.bush@wv.gov](mailto:james.e.bush@wv.gov)

Preservation Alliance of West Virginia (PAWV): PAWV is a statewide, non-profit presence that promotes historic preservation with periodic newsletters, web site, technical assistance and advocacy, and annual conferences.

West Virginia Community Development Hub (The WV Hub): the WV Hub is a statewide, non-profit organization that helps communities come together to set goals for their future and connects them to the rich network of resources they need to meet those goals.

Network resources include:

Convening community conversations

Training community leaders

Recruiting volunteers

Building infrastructure

Reclaiming abandoned buildings

Sustaining healthy food production

Teaching political action

Developing small businesses

Adopting healthy lifestyles

Finding funding for projects

Fostering community life

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Dan Taylor**, [d.taylor@wvhub.org](mailto:d.taylor@wvhub.org)

U.S. Green Building Council West Virginia (USGBC WV): Improving the quality of life for West Virginians by transforming the way the built environment is designed, constructed, and maintained, resulting in buildings and communities that are environmentally, socially, and economically prosperous.

West Virginia Chapter of the American Planning Association (WVPA): WVPA is the West Virginia state chapter of the American Planning Association (APA). The organization is comprised of professional and citizen planners who work to support responsible planning throughout the state. Membership is open to professional planners employed in planning or a related field, lay planners who serve on planning commissions or boards of zoning appeals, student members who are enrolled in a course of study in planning or a related field, and citizens interested in planning for their communities.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Chris Fletcher**, Planning Director, Morgantown Planning Commission

[cfletcher@morgantownwv.gov](mailto:cfletcher@morgantownwv.gov)

**Chet Parsons**, Senior Planner, AECOM

[chet.parsons@aecom.com](mailto:chet.parsons@aecom.com)

West Virginia Brownfield Assistance Centers (WV BAC): created by the West Virginia Legislature to empower communities to plan and implement brownfields redevelopment projects. The two Centers promote economic development and environmental and public health protection through innovative redevelopment of brownfield sites. The Centers also promote and coordinate the development of brownfield property by providing training and technical assistance, facilitating site preparation efforts, engaging community involvement, as well as by helping communities with grant writing and leveraging project funding.<sup>44</sup>

West Virginia Floodplain Management Association (WVFMA): WV FMA is the State chapter of the Association of State Floodplain Managers (ASFPM). It is an organization dedicated to mitigating the losses, costs and human suffering caused by flooding, and promoting the protection and natural beneficial functions of floodplains.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

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<sup>44</sup> <http://wvbrownfields.org/about-us/>



**Charlie Baker**, Director  
[sprdgoak@hotmail.com](mailto:sprdgoak@hotmail.com)

County Commissioner's Association of West Virginia (CCA WV): statewide association of county commissioners with the purpose of promoting the interest and general welfare of local county government through a variety of communication tools; to represent county government before the West Virginia Legislature, administrative agencies, and the federal government; to educate the public about the value and need for county programs and services; and to facilitate the exchange of problems, ideas and solutions among county officials.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**  
**Vivian Parsons**, Executive Director  
[vivian@ccawv.org](mailto:vivian@ccawv.org)

WV Association of Counties (WVACO): WVACO represents West Virginia's elected county officials, the constitutional offices of county commissioners, county clerks, circuit clerks, sheriffs, assessors and prosecuting attorneys.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Patty Hamilton**, Director  
[patti@wvaco.org](mailto:patti@wvaco.org)

WV Association of Housing Agencies (WVAHA): fosters, supports and promotes the efforts of Public Housing Agencies and affordable housing organizations in the furthering of affordable housing and community redevelopment in West Virginia through the exchange of ideas, the promotion of inter-agency cooperation, affordable housing legislative and policy development, and education and training.

WV Economic Development Authority (WV EDA): their purpose is to promote economic growth and development by assisting existing industries and encouraging new businesses to locate in their area. Local economic development groups offer local government, private and not-for-profit sectors, and local communities the opportunity to work together to improve the local economy by focusing on enhancing competitiveness, increasing sustainable growth and ensuring that growth is inclusive. For a complete list of statewide EDAs, visit: [http://www.wvcommerce.org/business/businessassistance/business\\_resource\\_directory/organization/edas.aspx](http://www.wvcommerce.org/business/businessassistance/business_resource_directory/organization/edas.aspx)

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**  
**David Warner**, Executive Director  
[David.A.Warner@wv.gov](mailto:David.A.Warner@wv.gov)

WV Housing Development Fund (WVHDF): a public body corporate and governmental instrumentality of the State of West Virginia established to increase the supply of residential housing for persons and families of low- and moderate-income, and to provide construction and permanent mortgage financing to public and private sponsors of such housing.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**  
**Erica Bogess**, Acting Executive Director  
[ebogess@wvhdf.com](mailto:ebogess@wvhdf.com)

WV Small Business Development Centers (WV SBDCs): SBDCs provide assistance to small businesses and aspiring entrepreneurs throughout the United States and its territories. SBDCs help entrepreneurs realize the dream of business ownership and help existing businesses remain competitive in a complex, ever-changing global marketplace. SBDCs are hosted by leading universities and state economic development agencies, and funded in part through a partnership with SBA. WWSBDC serves businesses with fewer than 500 employees, including new ventures, growing companies and mature businesses.

West Virginians for Better Transit (WVBT): a statewide coalition of businesses, trade associations, chambers of commerce, convention & visitors bureaus, community groups, local leaders, educators and many others. These groups have joined together to express concerns about West Virginia's transportation crisis and to call on state leaders to develop long-term solutions.

West Virginia Faith Based Organizations: West Virginia is committed to creating communities where individuals, families, schools, faith-based organizations, coalitions and workplaces plan collaboratively and take action to promote good emotional health and reduce the likelihood of mental illness and substance abuse.

West Virginia Land Stewardship Corporation (WVLSC): The WVLSC is a collaborative effort among the public, private, and nonprofit sectors to provide West Virginia and its citizens a statewide, nonpartisan community and economic development non-profit corporation partnered with the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection. The WVLSC was created by state legislation in 2013 to promote productive reuse of underutilized commercial, industrial, and mining properties.

West Virginia Municipal League (WVML): The West Virginia Municipal League is a statewide, nonprofit, nonpartisan association of cities, towns and villages established in 1968 to assist local governments and advance the interests of the citizens who reside within. The League achieves this directive through legislative advocacy, research, education and other services for municipal elected officials. The membership includes all 232 municipalities' population in the state. The central purpose of the League is to advance the interests and welfare of the people residing in the municipalities of our state. By cooperating through the League, cities benefit from research programs and a united legislative voice that would be impossible to maintain individually.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Lisa Dooley**

[wvml@wvml.org](mailto:wvml@wvml.org)

West Virginia Silver Jackets: The WV SJ Chapter includes WV DHSEM, USACE, FEMA, USGS, NRCS, NWS, WV DEP, WV DOT, and WVFMA. The Charter was signed in June of 2013. More information about the Silver Jackets Flood Risk Program can be found later in this document in Section V.B.Federal Agency Recovery Resources (page 80).

West Virginia Infrastructure & Jobs Development Council (WV IJDC): funding clearinghouse for water and wastewater projects.

**Programs and Resources:**

Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council Grant and Loan Programs and Economic Bond Program was created to be West Virginia's funding clearinghouse for water and wastewater



projects. The Economic Infrastructure Bond Fund is a loan program to encourage economic development throughout the state. Funding per project is limited to a maximum of \$3 million.

WV Public Broadcasting (WVPB): WVPB is governed by the Educational Broadcasting Authority of West Virginia, whose members are appointed by the Governor. Two nonprofit organizations raise money on behalf of WVPB: The Friends of West Virginia Public Broadcasting and the West Virginia Broadcasting Foundation. WVPB is a resource for education, news and public affairs, emergency services and economic development.

RISE West Virginia: helps communities rebuild in a way that promotes economic prosperity above and beyond pre-flood levels. Created in response to critical needs in the small business community resulting from the devastating floods of June 2016. This public-private grant program provides assistance for small businesses that were operational before the flooding and are working to reopen while struggling with existing debt and limited resources.

Regional Planning and Development Councils: there are 11 RPDCs covering WV, each with its own counties' service areas each with its own unique blend of programs to strategically and effectively plan for the comprehensive development of its service area. Such planning includes, but is not limited to, infrastructure development, economic development, education, community development, health care improvement, resource development, intergovernmental coordination, social enrichment, transportation enhancement, and environment protection. Inclusive and integral to the Council's comprehensive planning is the ultimate goal of ensuring that the region's public Services and facilities are maintained at acceptable levels toward the aim of promoting general health, safety, economic prosperity, and welfare of all its citizens.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**PDC 1 - Jason Roberts**, Executive Director, [jasonroberts@regiononpdc.org](mailto:jasonroberts@regiononpdc.org)

**PDC 2 - Chris Chiles**, Executive Director, [cchiles@region2pdc.org](mailto:cchiles@region2pdc.org)

**Andy McKee**, [amckee@region2pdc.org](mailto:amckee@region2pdc.org)

**PDC 3 - Terry Martin**, Project Coordinator, [terrymartin@wvregion3.org](mailto:terrymartin@wvregion3.org)

**PDC 4 - John Tuggle**, Executive Director, [jtuggle@reg4wv.org](mailto:jtuggle@reg4wv.org)

**PDC 5 - Carol Jackson**, Executive Director, [carol.jackson@movrc.org](mailto:carol.jackson@movrc.org)

**PDC 7 - Shane Whitehair**, Executive Director, [swhitehair@regionvii.com](mailto:swhitehair@regionvii.com)

SCORE West Virginia: mentors comprised of active and retired business men and women, provide clients with free and confidential business counseling. Counseling can be conducted at the client's place of business, at our chapter headquarters, by telephone or via email.

### 3) Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster Resources

Below is an inventory of currently identified State voluntary organization resources that provide CPCB-relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future updates to this plan.

West Virginia Voluntary Organization Active in Disaster (WV VOAD): The West Virginia VOAD is the state chapter of the National VOAD. The WV VOAD consists of organizations active in disaster response throughout the state of West Virginia. The VOADs role is to bring organizations together and enable them to understand each other and work together during times of disaster preparedness, response, relief and recovery.

1964 A list of other WV VOADs that are members of the WV VOAD can be found at the following link:  
 1965 <https://wvvoad.communityos.org/cms/membership>

1966 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**  
 1967 **Jenny Gannaway**, Director  
 1968 [jennygannaway@frontier.com](mailto:jennygannaway@frontier.com)  
 1969

1970 West Virginia Long-term Recovery Groups (LTRGs)  
 1971 As a result of the June 23rd flooding event, several West Virginia counties have established a  
 1972 local LTRG. LTRGs assist local communities to provide help to flood survivors. WV VOAD is a proud  
 1973 supporter of the 7 current LTRG's and currently serves as the State Long Term Recovery Council.  
 1974 The local LTRG's which are listed below:  
 1975

- [Clay County](#)
- [Fayette County](#)
- [Greenbrier County](#)
- [Kanawha County](#)
- [Nicholas County](#)
- [Monroe County](#)
- [Roane County](#)
- [Pocahontas County](#)
- [Summers County](#)
- [Webster County](#)

#### 1976 4) University and Academia Resources 1977

1978 Below is an inventory of currently identified state university and academia sources that provide  
 1979 CPCB-relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of  
 1980 currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future  
 1981 updates to this plan.

1982 West Virginia University (WVU) Extension Services: Drawing on the strengths of WVU's  
 1983 many academic disciplines, extension educators target communities' social, economic,  
 1984 environmental and technical problems. Some extension educators work out of buildings on  
 1985 WVU's traditional campuses, but many extension personnel work out of offices in WVU  
 1986 Extension's county settings, such as those generally located in or near each county's  
 1987 governmental seat.

#### 1988 **Programs and Resources:**

- 1989 • [Agriculture & Natural Resources](#)
- 1990 • [Community, Economic, & Workforce Development](#)
- 1991 • [Families & Health](#)

#### 1992 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

1993 **Michael Dougherty**, Extension Professor and Specialist

1994 [michael.dougherty@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:michael.dougherty@mail.wvu.edu)

1995 **Daniel Eades**, Extension Specialist and Rural Economics

1996 [daniel.eades@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:daniel.eades@mail.wvu.edu)  
 1997

1998 West Virginia State University (WVSU) Extension Services: Part of WVSU's Gus R.  
 1999 Douglass Land-Grant Institute, West Virginia State University Extension Service is the primary  
 2000 outreach arm of WVSU and part of the land-grant mission of teaching, research and extension.  
 2001 Their efforts focus on Community and Agricultural Resource Development and Resilient Youth  
 2002 and Families.

#### 2003 **Programs and Resources:**



- 2004 • Agriculture & Natural Resources
- 2005 • Community, Economic, & Workforce Development
- 2006 • Families & Health

2007  
2008

2009 West Virginia University GIS Technical Centers (WVGISTC): The State GIS Technical  
2010 Center was established under Executive Order No. 4-93 in November 1993, which specified that  
2011 the Technical Center should provide technical support services to support the development and  
2012 operation of GIS in West Virginia. Some primary resources and technical support the Center  
2013 provides includes:

- 2014 • Cataloging and distribution of GIS data and information free-of-charge through the internet
- 2015 • Coordinating acquisition of new data additions to the West Virginia Spatial Data Infrastructure
- 2016 • Assisting with strategic planning, development and implementation of statewide mapping
- 2017 guidelines
- 2018 • Providing advisory services and training programs in the field of GIS
- 2019 • Conduct research and provide education towards improvement of geographic information
- 2020 technologies

2021

2022 West Virginia University College of Law - Land Use and Sustainable Development

2023 Law Clinic (the Land Use Clinic): The Land Use Clinic provides legal services to local  
2024 governments, landowners, and non-profit organizations to develop land conservation strategies  
2025 and practices. The Land Use Clinic aims to identify and conserve sensitive land; support local  
2026 land use decision-makers; address wastewater issues, provide educational opportunities for law  
2027 students. \*The school works with communities to support a number of relevant planning efforts,  
2028 such as land use and comprehensive planning, education, and outreach.

2029 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2030 **Kat Garvey**, Director, WVU Land Use Clinic

2031 [katherine.garvey@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:katherine.garvey@mail.wvu.edu)

2032 **Jesse Richardson**, Associate Professor

2033 [Jesse.richardson@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:Jesse.richardson@mail.wvu.edu)

2034

2035 West Virginia University, Davis College, School of Design and Community

2036 Development: This program focuses on environmental design and planning. \*The school  
2037 works with communities to support a number of relevant planning and infrastructure projects,  
2038 such as stormwater management.

2039 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2040 **Judith Wasserman**, Professor and Director

2041 [Judith.wasserman@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:Judith.wasserman@mail.wvu.edu)

2042 **Michael Dougherty**, Extension Professor and Specialist

2043 [michael.dougherty@mail.wvu.edu](mailto:michael.dougherty@mail.wvu.edu)

2044

2045 West Virginia University College of Business and Economics - Bureau of Business

2046 and Economic Research (BBER): BBER research is disseminated through policy reports and  
2047 briefs, through large public forums, and through traditional academic outlets. The BBER's  
2048 research and education/outreach efforts to public- and private-sector leaders are typically  
2049 sponsored by various government and private-sector organizations.

## 2050 5) Private Funding Sources and Philanthropy Resources

2051

2052 Below is an inventory of currently identified State philanthropy and private funding sources that  
2053 provide resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of  
2054 currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future  
2055 updates to this plan.

#### 2056 Philanthropy West Virginia

2057 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**  
2058 **Paul Daugherty**, President and CEO  
2059 [paul@philanthropywv.org](mailto:paul@philanthropywv.org)  
2060

#### 2061 Benedum Foundation

2062 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**  
2063 **Mary Hunt**, Senior Program Officer  
2064 [mhunt@benedum.org](mailto:mhunt@benedum.org)  
2065

#### 2066 Top Giving Foundations in West Virginia

2067 The following list of top giving foundations in WV is derived from The Grantsmanship Center's  
2068 funding databases.<sup>45</sup>  
2069

#### 2070 Major Community Foundations in West Virginia

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 2071 Appalachian Community Fund                   | 2080 The Greater Kanawha Valley Foundation |
| 2072 Barbour County Community Foundation          | 2081 Greater Morgantown Community Trust    |
| 2073 Beckley Area Foundation, Inc.                | 2082 (GMCT)                                |
| 2074 The Community Foundation for the Ohio        | 2083 Hinton Area Foundation                |
| 2075 Valley, Inc.                                 | 2084 Logan County Charitable & Educational |
| 2076 Community Foundation of the Virginias, Inc.  | 2085 Foundation                            |
| 2077 Eastern West Virginia Community              | 2086 Parkersburg Area Community Foundation |
| 2078 Foundation                                   | 2087 Tucker Community Endowment Foundation |
| 2079 Foundation for the Tri-State Community, Inc. |  |

2088

#### 2089 Top Giving Foundations in West Virginia

|   |   |
|---|---|
| The Greater Kanawha Valley Foundation     |   |
| Hugh I. Shott, Jr. Foundation             |   |
| Bernard McDonough Foundation, Inc.        | Hollowell Foundation, Inc.                  |
| Tucker Community Endowment Foundation     | The Logan Healthcare Foundation             |
| The Community Foundation for the Ohio     | Community Foundation of the Virginias, Inc. |
| Valley, Inc.                              | James B. Chambers Memorial                  |
| Sisters of St. Joseph Charitable Fund     | Hinton Area Foundation                      |
| Eastern West Virginia Community           | Robert H. Mollohan Family Charitable        |
| Foundation                                | Foundation, Inc.                            |
| Parkersburg Area Community Foundation     | Logan County Charitable & Educational       |
| The James H. and Alice Teubert Charitable | Foundation                                  |
| Trust                                     | Barbour County Community Foundation         |
| The Daywood Foundation, Inc.              | Pyles, Haviland, Turner & Smith Foundation, |
| Beckley Area Foundation, Inc.             | Inc.  |
|   | Greater Morgantown Community Trust          |
|   | (GMCT)                                      |

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<sup>45</sup> <https://www.tgci.com/funding-sources/westvirginia>



## C. State Plans

Below is an inventory of currently identified State Plans that provide useful CPCB-relevant context and information. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future updates to this plan.

Appalachian Regional Commission's Five-Year Strategic Plan (2016-2020): the Strategic Plan was developed following a year-long assessment of socioeconomic trends in Appalachia and a review of past ARC investments completed for the report Appalachia Then and Now: Examining Changes to the Appalachian Region since 1965.

Comprehensive Economic Development Plans (CEDs): Each of the 11 West Virginia Planning Development Councils (PDCs) prepares and/or updates an annual Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for submission to the Governor. In addition to that submission, it is also distributed to the Council members, the Appalachian Regional Commission, the Economic Development Administration, and the West Virginia Development Office. This document identifies the goals and objectives of the development program as well as the action plan to execute them, a description of the resources in each Region, and an outline of the standards for evaluation of the program's achievements.

**TABLE 7: WEST VIRGINIA COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (CEDS)  
BY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

| CEDs by Planning Development Council                 | Comprehensive Economic Development Plan link   |
|--|--|
| Region I PDC   | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2014 - 2018</a>                  |
| Region II PDC  | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</a>                         |
| Region III (BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council) | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</a>                         |
| Region IV PDC  | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</a>                         |
| Region V PDC (Mid-Ohio Valley)                       | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</a>                         |
| Region VI PDC  | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Five Year Plan for 2009 - 2013</a>   |
| Region VII PDC                                       | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016 - 2020</a>                  |
| Region VIII PDC                                      | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</a>                         |
| Region IX (Eastern Panhandle Region)                 | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2014 - 2018</a>                  |
| Region X PDC (Bel-O-Mar)                             | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for 2016</a>                         |
| Region XI PDC  | <a href="#">Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Five Year Update for 2013 - 2017</a> |

From Liability to Viability: A Legal Toolkit to Address Neglected Properties in West Virginia: WVU Law Clinic's West Virginia Legal Education to Address Abandoned and Neglected Properties (WV LEAP)'s Legal Toolkit consists of four parts: Part 1 describes steps for laying a foundation that can enable communities to strategize and take action. Part 2 discusses fundamental tools, tried and true strategies that have worked well for the communities that have implemented them. Part 3 identifies additional tools that may be necessary if fundamental tools prove inadequate. Part 4 elaborates on approaches to addressing neglected properties referred to as land banks. Finally, the toolkit summarizes three issues that deserve special consideration: historic properties, contaminated properties, and considerations when communities are enrolled in the Municipal Home Rule Pilot Program.

2013 West Virginia Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan: The West Virginia Plan provides statewide guidance to reduce loss and prevent injury from natural hazards. It reflects an amalgamation of goals, objectives, and strategies developed by the West Virginia DHSEM, with input from the general citizenry and representatives from all levels of government.

#### Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plans:

It is the intent of West Virginia to combine as many of the mitigation plans as possible into regional, multi-jurisdictional plans using the Planning Development Councils as the planning agency for these efforts. All 11 PDCs have regionalized plans, while Jefferson County maintains responsibility for its own mitigation plan.

**TABLE 8: WEST VIRGINIA HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN BY PLANNING DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL**

| Planning Development Council                         | Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan link  |
|--|---|
| Region I PDC   | <a href="#">Hazard Mitigation Plan 2009</a> expires 12/22/2014  |
| Region II PDC  | <a href="#">Hazard Mitigation Plan 2011</a> expires 5/14/2017   |
| Region III (BCKP Regional Intergovernmental Council) | <a href="#">All Hazards Mitigation Plan</a> expires 2/21/2017   |
| Region IV PDC  | <a href="#">Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan</a> expires 11/21/2016 – Approved Pending Adoption Date 2/14/17                                     |
| Region V PDC (Mid-Ohio Valley)                       | <a href="#">Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Mid-Ohio Valley Region</a> expires 8/22/2016 – Approved Pending Adoption Date 10/18/16                           |
| Region VI PDC  | <a href="#">Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan</a> expires 4/30/2017   |
| Region VII PDC                                       | <a href="#">Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan</a> expires 8/13/2017   |
| Region VIII PDC                                      | <a href="#">Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan</a> expires 5/2/2017  |
| Region IX (Eastern Panhandle Region)                 | <a href="#">2010 Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan</a> expires 1/9/2017<br><a href="#">2017 DRAFT Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan</a> |
| Region X PDC (Bel-O-Mar)                             | <a href="#">Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigating Plan</a> expires 12/13/2016  |
| Region XI PDC  | <a href="#">Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan</a> expires 1/9/2017  |
| Jefferson County (stand-alone)                       | <a href="#">Multi-Jurisdictional All-Hazards Mitigation Plan 2012</a> expires 9/9/2018  |



2136 West Virginia Appalachian Development Plan (2014): The purpose of the  
 2137 Appalachian Regional Commission's State Appalachian Development Plan for West Virginia is to  
 2138 establish a process to set forth goals, objectives, priorities, and policies for the Region and to  
 2139 identify priority programs and projects doe Commission Assistance.

2140 West Virginia Broadband Strategic Plan (2014): West Virginia's Broadband Strategic  
 2141 Plan focuses on four main areas for improvement – 1) Strategic Direction Objectives, 2)  
 2142 Education and Demand Promotion, 3) Infrastructure Development, and 4) Economic  
 2143 Development.  
 2144

2145 West Virginia Economic Outlook (2017-2021): this document serves as a reference to  
 2146 where WV's economy is today and where it is likely heading in upcoming years. The research is  
 2147 sponsored by public and private-sector clients throughout WV and nationally.

2148 West Virginia Emergency Operations Plan (2016): this plan reflects the existing  
 2149 capabilities and resources of the State government and how they will be used effectively to  
 2150 ensure that the citizens of WV can obtain relief and recovery assistance after a disaster or  
 2151 emergency occurs.

2152 West Virginia Statewide Flood Protection Plan: the West Virginia Conservation Agency  
 2153 (WVCA) coordinated a statewide flood protection planning effort with the USACE. The Plan  
 2154 addresses six specific goals: reducing loss of lives due to flooding, reducing private and public  
 2155 property damages due to flooding, developing technical and administrative tools to manage  
 2156 flood loss reduction and floodplain management, promoting technical and legislative tools that  
 2157 will reduce excessive runoff from land-conversion activities, reducing personal and economic  
 2158 loss due to flooding while supporting State economic growth, and protecting the State's  
 2159 waterways and floodplain environments.  
 2160

2161 West Virginia Statewide Housing Needs Assessment (2015): Comprehensive housing  
 2162 assessment that focuses on the current and anticipated housing need in each of the 55 counties  
 2163 of West Virginia. A detailed analysis if each county has been conducted to evaluate  
 2164 demographic trends, economic and housing performance, household income projections, and  
 2165 anticipated market demand with the focus on affordable housing.

2166 West Virginia State Rail Plan (2013): The West Virginia Department of Transportation (WV  
 2167 DOT) developed a State Rail Plan which is intended to serve as a framework for the state's  
 2168 freight rail and passenger transportation planning activities and project development over the  
 2169 next 20 years. The Plan describes the stat's rail network, operations, and benefits, the plan  
 2170 process, state's rail vision, goals, and objectives.

2171 West Virginia 2016 Strategy Statement (2016): The Appalachian Regional Commission  
 2172 develops Strategy Statements for all States in their territory. The WV Strategy Statement was last  
 2173 updated in 2016.  
 2174  
 2175  
 2176

## 2177 V. Federal and National-level Agencies and Resources

### 2178 A. FEMA Region III NDRF Coordinating Agencies

2179

2180 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

2181 **Kevin Snyder, Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator**

2182 Email: [kevin.snyder@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:kevin.snyder@fema.dhs.gov)

2183

2184 Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function

2185 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

2186

2187 Philadelphia Region 3 Office

2188 615 Chestnut Street

2189 One Independence Mall, Sixth Floor

2190 Philadelphia, PA 19106-4404

2191 **Michelle Diamond, Community Planning and Capacity Building Coordinator**

2192 Email: [michelle.diamond@fema.dhs.gov](mailto:michelle.diamond@fema.dhs.gov)

2193

2194 FEMA West Virginia Recovery Office

2195 426 Leon Sullivan Way

2196 Charleston, WV 25301

2197

2198 Economic Recovery Support Function

2199 U.S. Department of Commerce – Economic Development Administration (EDA)

2200

2201 Philadelphia Regional Office

2202 601 Walnut Street

2203 Suite 140 South

2204 Philadelphia, PA 19106

2205

2206 Charleston West Virginia Field Office

2207 1906 Huber Road

2208 Charleston, WV 25314

2209 **Tracey Rowan, DR-4273-WV Economic RSF Field Coordinator**

2210 Email: [trowan@eda.gov](mailto:trowan@eda.gov)

2211

2212 Health and Social Services Recovery Support Function

2213 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

2214

2215 The Public Ledger Building

2216 150 South Independence Mall West - Suite 436

2217 Philadelphia, PA 19106-3499

2218 **Commander Betty Hastings, Health and Human Services RSF Liaison**

2219 Email: [elizabeth.hastings@hhs.gov](mailto:elizabeth.hastings@hhs.gov)

2220

2221 Housing Recovery Support Function

2222 U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development



2223  
 2224 Philadelphia Region 3 Office  
 2225 Wanamaker Building  
 2226 100 Penn Square East  
 2227 Philadelphia, PA 19107  
 2228 **Brandon Porinchak, Housing RSF Liaison; DR-4273-WV, Housing RSF Field Coordinator**  
 2229 Email: [brandon.r.porinchak@hud.gov](mailto:brandon.r.porinchak@hud.gov)  
 2230  
 2231 Charleston West Virginia Field Office  
 2232 405 Capitol Street  
 2233 Suite 708  
 2234 Charleston, WV 25301-1795  
 2235 **Julie Alston, West Virginia Field Office Director**  
 2236 Email: [julie.a.alston@hud.gov](mailto:julie.a.alston@hud.gov)  
 2237  
 2238 Infrastructure Systems Recovery Support Function  
 2239 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, North Atlantic Division  
 2240 **John Beldin-Quinones, Infrastructure RSF Liaison**  
 2241 Email: [john.a.beldin-quinones@usace.army.mil](mailto:john.a.beldin-quinones@usace.army.mil)  
 2242  
 2243 Huntington District  
 2244 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
 2245 502 Eighth Street  
 2246 Huntington, WV 25701-2070  
 2247 **Jami Buchanan, DR-4273-WV, Infrastructure RSF Liaison**  
 2248 Email: [jami.l.buchanan@usace.army.mil](mailto:jami.l.buchanan@usace.army.mil)  
 2249  
 2250 Natural and Cultural Resources Recovery Support Function  
 2251 U.S. Department of Interior  
 2252 Philadelphia Region  
 2253 Custom House, Room 244  
 2254 200 Chestnut Street  
 2255 Philadelphia, PA 19106  
 2256 **Lindy Nelson, Natural and Cultural RSF Liaison**  
 2257 Email: [lindy\\_nelson@ios.doi.gov](mailto:lindy_nelson@ios.doi.gov)  
 2258  
 2259 Other Federal Agency Leads  
 2260 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 2261  
 2262 Philadelphia Region 3 Office  
 2263 1650 Arch Street  
 2264 Philadelphia, PA 19103  
 2265 **Bill Steuteville, Regional Homeland Security Coordinator**  
 2266 Email: [steuteville.william@epa.gov](mailto:steuteville.william@epa.gov)  
 2267 **Lorna Rosenberg, DR-4273-WV Sustainability Advisor**  
 2268 Email: [rosenberg.lorna@epa.gov](mailto:rosenberg.lorna@epa.gov)  
 2269

## B. Federal Agency Recovery Resources

Below is an inventory of currently identified federal agencies that provide CPCB-relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future updates to this plan.

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS): invests in thousands of nonprofit and faith-based groups that are making a difference across the country through AmeriCorps, Senior Corps, the Social Innovation Fund, and the Volunteer Generation Fund Programs

**Programs and Resources:**

Senior Corps connects today's adults, age 55 and older, with the people and organizations that need them most. We help them become mentors, coaches, or companions to people in need, or contribute their job skills and expertise to community projects and organizations

AmeriCorps Vista engages more than 75,000 Americans in intensive service each year at nonprofits, schools, public agencies, and community and faith-based groups across the country.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Betsey Southall**, State Program Director, West Virginia State Office  
[esouthall@cns.gov](mailto:esouthall@cns.gov)

U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) – Economic Development Administration (EDA): supports development in economically distressed areas through investments that foster job creation and attract private investment.

**Programs and Resources:**

Planning Program and Local Technical Assistance Program, assists eligible recipients in developing economic development plans and studies designed to build capacity and guide the economic prosperity and resiliency of an area or region.

EDA Public Works and Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs

Public Works Programs: empowers distressed communities to revitalize, expand, and upgrade their physical infrastructure to attract new industry, encourage business expansion, diversify local economies, and generate or retain long-term, private sector jobs and investment.

Economic Adjustment Assistance Programs: assists state and local interests in designing and implementing strategies to adjust or bring about change to an economy. Under Economic Adjustment, EDA administers its Revolving Loan Fund (RLF) Program, which supplies small businesses and entrepreneurs with the gap financing needed to start or expand their business.

The Partnerships for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization (POWER) Initiative: multi-agency effort to invest federal economic and workforce development resources in communities and regions negatively impacted by changes in the coal economy.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Tracey Rowan**, West Virginia Office  
[trowan@eda.gov](mailto:trowan@eda.gov)

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): protect human health and the environment

**Programs and Resources:**

Smart Growth: Building Blocks for Sustainable Communities program provides targeted technical assistance to selected communities using a variety of tools that have demonstrated results and widespread application.



Cool and Connected: Helps rural communities use broadband service to revitalize main streets and promote economic development.

Healthy Places for Healthy People helps communities create walkable, healthy, economically vibrant places by engaging with their health care facility partners such as community health centers (including Federally Qualified Health Centers), nonprofit hospitals, and other health care facilities. Eligible applicants include local government representatives, health care facilities, local health departments, nonprofit organizations, tribes, and others proposing to work in a neighborhood, town, or city anywhere in the United States.

Livable Communities in Appalachia Program offers technical assistance to help small towns and rural communities in Appalachia revitalize their traditional downtowns to boost the local economy and improve quality of life.

Local Foods, Local Places aims to boost local economic opportunities for local farmers and businesses, improve access to healthy local food, and promote childhood wellness

Smart Growth: Implementation Assistance Program provides the assistance through a contractor team – not a grant. Through a multiple-day site visit and a detailed final report, the multidisciplinary teams provide options the community can consider implementing to achieve its goal of encouraging growth that fosters economic progress and environmental protection.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Lorna Rosenberg**, Green and Healthy Schools Coordinator, Region 3 EPA

[rosenberg.lorna@epa.gov](mailto:rosenberg.lorna@epa.gov)

**Mark Ferrell**, Office of Communications and Government Relations, Wheeling West Virginia

[Ferrell.Mark@epa.gov](mailto:Ferrell.Mark@epa.gov)

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) - National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL): National laboratory of the U.S. Department of Energy, NREL advances the science and engineering of energy efficiency, sustainable transportation, and renewable power technologies and provides the knowledge to integrate and optimize energy systems.

**Programs and Resources:**

U.S. Energy Information Administration – West Virginia Profile

WV Energy Sector Risk Profile

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Eliza Hotchkiss**, Policy and Technical Assistance Section Supervisor

[Eliza.Hotchkiss@nrel.gov](mailto:Eliza.Hotchkiss@nrel.gov)

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): working to strengthen the housing market to bolster the economy and protect consumers; meet the need for quality affordable rental homes; utilize housing as a platform for improving quality of life; build inclusive and sustainable communities free from discrimination, and transform the way HUD does business.

**Programs and Resources:**

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): includes annual grants to qualified cities and counties to provide housing, expand economic opportunities and carry out a wide range of community development activities, including the construction and upgrade of public utilities such as water and sewer facilities. It should be noted that HUD funding only targets areas and populations which fall within certain economic criteria (poverty, minorities).

CDBG Entitlement Program provides financial support, however, it has been consistently used in the State for water projects only, and is not expected to be diverted to any housing needs for the current disaster.

**For a list of WV CDBG Entitlement Program Points of Contact, click on this link:**

[https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/west\\_virginia/community/cdbg](https://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/states/west_virginia/community/cdbg)



Community Development Block Grants – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) Program flexible grants to help cities, counties, and States recover from presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. In response to presidentially declared disasters, Congress may appropriate additional funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program as Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. Since CDBG Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, HUD can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources.

Capacity Building for Community Development and Affordable Housing Grants: grants to national intermediaries to develop the capacity and ability of community development corporations (CDCs) and community housing development organizations (CHDOs) to carry out community development and affordable housing activities that benefit low income families. HUD, DOT, and EPA – Partnership for Sustainable Communities (PSC) works to coordinate federal housing, transportation, water, and other infrastructure investments to make neighborhoods more prosperous, allow people to live closer to jobs, save household's time and money, and reduce pollution.

PD&R Disaster Recovery Toolkit HUD's Office of Policy Development and Research's list of relevant resources, reports, guides, and ordinances to aid in the disaster recovery process. Sustainable Communities Initiative Resource (SCI) Library resource library includes tools, reports, fact sheets, and case studies developed by SCI grantees, HUD, and its capacity building partners

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Julie Alston**, Director, West Virginia Field Office

[Julie.a.alston@hud.gov](mailto:Julie.a.alston@hud.gov)

National Telecommunications Information Administration (NTIA): programs and policymaking focus largely on expanding broadband Internet access and adoption in America, expanding the use of spectrum by all users, and ensuring that the Internet remains an engine for continued innovation and economic growth.

**Programs and Resources:**

Broadband Technology Opportunities Program (BTOP) and the State Broadband Initiative (SBI) through these programs, NTIA is overseeing an investment of approximately \$4 billion in projects throughout the United States to support the deployment of broadband infrastructure, enhance and expand public computer centers, encourage sustainable adoption of broadband service, and promote statewide broadband planning and data collection activities.

U.S. Department of Labor (DOL): To foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners, job seekers, and retirees of the United States; improve working conditions; advance opportunities for profitable employment; and assure work-related benefits and rights.

**Programs and Resources:**

Worker Education and Training provides programs for building the skills and competencies of American workers essential to ensuring the competitiveness of business in the global economy. The public workforce system recognizes that training for individuals must align with the needs of business and industry. There are several ways that the public workforce system supports this need for training.

U.S. Small Business Administration (SBA): created to aid, counsel, assist and protect the interests of small business concerns, to preserve free competitive enterprise and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of our nation.

**Programs and Resources:**



U.S. Small Business Administration-Business Assistance Programs offers programs to aid, counsel, and assist small businesses, preserve free competitive enterprise, and maintain and strengthen the overall economy through technical assistance and loans.  
Small Business Development Centers provide expert guidance to help small businesses succeed. They provide services and assistance throughout the development process including concept, startup, and growth.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Karen Friel**, West Virginia State Director  
[Karen.friel@sba.gov](mailto:Karen.friel@sba.gov)

U.S. Department of Treasury (TREAS): promotes economic growth through policies to support job creation, investment, and economic stability.

**Programs and Resources**

The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI Fund) offers tailored resources and innovative programs that invest federal dollars alongside private sector capital, the CDFI Fund serves mission-driven financial institutions that take a market-based approach to supporting economically disadvantaged communities. These mission-driven organizations are encouraged to apply for CDFI Certification and participate in CDFI Fund programs that inject new sources of capital into neighborhoods that lack access to financing.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): working diligently to strengthen our Nation's security by building and maintaining America's infrastructure and providing military facilities where our service members train, work and live.

**Programs and Resources:**

Environmental Infrastructure Section 340 design and construction assistance to non-Federal interests, including nonprofit entities, for carrying out water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in southern WV, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities; water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities; surface water resource protection and development, and environmental restoration. These projects are cost shared with a non-Federal sponsor and funded 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal.

Environmental Infrastructure Section 571 provides Design and construction assistance to non-Federal interests, including nonprofit entities, for carrying out water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects in southern WV, including projects for wastewater treatment and related facilities; water supply, storage, treatment, and distribution facilities; surface water resource protection and development for 18 counties in central WV. Projects are selected for implementation from a competitive application process administered by the Corps and the WVIJDC. Projects are cost shared 75% Federal and 25% non-Federal.

Floodplain Management Services Section 206 provides a full range of technical services and planning guidance that is needed to support effective flood plain management, funding must be requested and is provided to state, regional, and local governments.

Silver Jackets: a partnership between Federal and State agencies who work together to leverage resources and funding. The Silver Jackets program goals are to facilitate strategic life-cycle flood risk reduction, create or supplement continuous mechanisms to collaboratively solve state-prioritized issues and implement or recommend those solutions. Leverage and optimize resources, improve and increase flood risk communication and present a unified interagency message, and establish close relationships to facilitate integrated post-disaster recovery solution.

**Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

**Rebecca Albert**, Acting Chief, Planning, Huntington District  
[Rebecca.m.albert@usace.army.mil](mailto:Rebecca.m.albert@usace.army.mil)



2470 **Jami Buchanan**, Community Planner, Huntington District  
2471 [jami.l.buchanan@usace.army.mil](mailto:jami.l.buchanan@usace.army.mil)

2472

2473 United States Department of Agriculture – National Resources Conservation

2474 Service (USDA-NRCS): works with farmers, ranchers and forest landowners across the country  
2475 to help them boost agricultural productivity and protect our natural resources through  
2476 conservation

2477 **Programs and Resources:**

2478 Emergency Watershed Protection Program: provides funding and technical assistance to  
2479 conserve natural resources; this is an emergency recovery program. Removes debris from  
2480 streams, road culverts, and bridges, reshapes and protects eroded banks, repairs damaged  
2481 drainage facilities, etc.

2482

2483 United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development (USDA-RD):

2484 Committed to helping improve the economy and quality of life in rural America. We promote  
2485 economic development by supporting loans to businesses through banks, credit unions and  
2486 community-managed lending pools. We offer technical assistance and information to help  
2487 agricultural producers and cooperatives get started and improve the effectiveness of their  
2488 operations.

2489 **Programs and Resources:**

2490 Rural Utilities Service - Water and Waste Disposal Systems Loans for Rural Communities:  
2491 administers programs that provide much-needed infrastructure or infrastructure improvements to  
2492 rural communities. These include water and waste treatment, electric power and  
2493 telecommunication services.

2494 Farm Bill Broadband Loans & Loan Guarantees: provides funds for the costs of construction,  
2495 improvement, or acquisition of facilities and equipment needed to provide service at the  
2496 broadband lending speed for eligible rural areas.

2497 Telecommunications Infrastructure Loans & Loan Guarantees: provides financing for the  
2498 construction, maintenance, improvement, and expansion of telephone service and broadband  
2499 access in rural areas.

2500 Community Connect Grants: helps fund broadband deployment in rural communities where it is  
2501 not yet economically viable for private sector providers to deliver service. Funds can be used for  
2502 construction, acquisition, or leasing of facilities used to deploy broadband service, the cost of  
2503 providing broadband service free of charge to the critical community facilities for two years,  
2504 and some of the grant may be used for improvement, expansion, construction, or acquisition of  
2505 a community center that provides online access to the public.

2506 Rural Development Water and Environmental Programs: provides funding for the construction of  
2507 water and waste facilities in rural communities with populations of 10,000 or less. WEP also provides  
2508 funding to organizations that provide technical assistance and training to rural communities in  
2509 relation to their water and waste activities. Multiple financial assistance programs and grants  
2510 available. Public entities, nonprofit organizations, and recognized Tribes may qualify for assistance.

2511 Rural Development-Rural Community Development Initiative Grants: provides funding to help  
2512 non-profit housing and community development organizations support housing, community  
2513 facilities, and community and economic development projects in rural areas.

2514 Rural Business Development Grants: Assists the startup or expansion of small and emerging private  
2515 businesses and/or non-profits in rural communities.

2516 Rural Micro-entrepreneur Assistance Program: Establishes revolving funds to target assistance to  
2517 small rural enterprises. Provides loans, technical, and capacity- building assistance to businesses  
2518 with 10 or fewer employees and sole proprietorships.

2519 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2520 **David Cain**, Housing Programs Director, Morgantown WV Office



2521 [David.cain@wv.usda.gov](mailto:David.cain@wv.usda.gov)  
2522 **Bobby Lewis**, Business – Cooperative Program Director, Morgantown WV Office  
2523 [Bobby.lewis@wv.usda.gov](mailto:Bobby.lewis@wv.usda.gov)

## 2524 C.Non-Governmental and Private-Sector Recovery 2525 Resources

2526  
2527 Below is an inventory of currently identified NGO and private-sector sources that provide CPCB-  
2528 relevant resources and support. This is in no way an exhaustive inventory – merely a list of  
2529 currently identified sources. This section of the document will be subject to change with future  
2530 updates to this plan.

2531 American Institute of Architects (AIA): professional organization of architects that  
2532 advocate for the value of architecture, promote diversity in design, in the profession and in the  
2533 workplace, and collaborate with innovative partners to create and offer new resources to help  
2534 our members work smarter and better.

### 2535 **Programs and Resources:**

2536 Center for Communities by Design serves communities with pro bono design assistance and  
2537 community-driven planning processes; provides technical assistance and training on process  
2538 design, public engagement, and other community-based sustainability issues; develops resources  
2539 for communities, partner organizations, government agencies and others; convenes experts and  
2540 community members to discuss community design and sustainability

2541

2542 American Planning Association (APA): professional organization that provides leadership  
2543 in the development of vital communities by advocating excellence in planning, promoting  
2544 education and citizen empowerment, and providing our members with the tools and support  
2545 necessary to meet the challenges of growth and change.

### 2546 **Programs and Resources:**

2547 Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Recovery Planning Division formed in 2015, HMDR promotes the  
2548 integration of hazard mitigation and disaster recovery with mainstream planning such as  
2549 community comprehensive plans, development strategies and growth management.

2550 Shared Prosperity A toolkit that arms cities with new ideas for creating a broad, shared prosperity  
2551 in America's cities, towns, and regions — is now available online

2552 Community Planning Assistance Teams tailored specifically to a community's needs. Members  
2553 offer their time and expertise to people and places where additional resources are needed. This  
2554 program is supported through donations.

### 2555 **Point of contact (as of 3/10/17):**

2556 **Barry Hokanson**, APA Hazard Mitigation and Disaster Recovery Planning Division

2557 [barryhokan@yahoo.com](mailto:barryhokan@yahoo.com)

2558

2559 International Economic Development Council (IEDC): non-profit, non-partisan  
2560 membership organization serving economic developers that promote economic well-being and  
2561 quality of life for their communities, by creating, retaining and expanding jobs that facilitate  
2562 growth, enhance wealth and provide a stable tax base.

### 2563 **Programs and Resources:**

2564 Restore Your Economy It is a one-stop shop of disaster preparedness, post-disaster economic  
2565 recovery, and economic resilience resources, tools, event announcements, as well as  
2566 opportunities to connect with peers through social media groups.

2567 SmartGrowth America - Governor's Institute on Community Design: offers  
2568 workshops designed to: provide state leaders with practical, action-oriented strategies  
2569 to create vibrant, economically competitive communities; highlight the connections  
2570 between economic development, transportation, land use, housing, energy and the  
2571 environment; bring together a broad range of decision-makers and create the basis for  
2572 coordinated action among state agencies; and encourage increased cooperation  
2573 between state and local governments.



## ANNEX 1: ACRONYM LIST

|            |   |          |  |
|------------|---|----------|--|
| ACS        | American Community Survey                           | PAWV     | Preservation Alliance of WV  |
| AET        | Advanced Evaluation Team                            | PCPI     | Per Capita Personal Income   |
| AIA        | The American Institute of Architects                | PDM      | Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program                                    |
| APA        | American Planning Association                       | PHA      | Public Housing Authority   |
| ARC        | American Red Cross                                  | POWER    | Partners for Opportunity and Workforce and Economic Revitalization |
| ARC        | Appalachian Regional Commission                     | Risk MAP | Risk Mapping, Assessment, and Planning                             |
| ARDI       | Appalachian Regional Development Initiative         | RPDC     | Regional Planning and Development Council                          |
| ASCE       | American Society of Certified Engineers             | RSF      | Recovery Support Function  |
| ASFPM      | Association of State Floodplain Managers            | RSS      | Recovery Support Strategy  |
| BBER       | Bureau of Business and Economic Research            | SBA      | Small Business Administration                                      |
| CCAWV      | County Commissioners Association of WV              | SBDC     | Small Business Development Centers                                 |
| CDBG-DR    | Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Relief | SDRC     | State Disaster Recovery Coordinator                                |
| CDFI       | Community Development Finance Institution           | SHMO     | State Hazard Mitigation Officer                                    |
| CEDS       | Comprehensive Economic Development Strategies       | SNAP     | Supplement Nutrition Assistance Program                            |
| CHDO       | Community Housing Development Organization          | SoVI     | Social Vulnerability Index   |
| CIKR       | Critical Infrastructure Key Resources               | SRO      | State Recovery Office  |
| CNCS       | Corporation for National and Community Services     | TIF      | Tax-Increment Financing  |
| CPCB       | Community Planning and Capacity Building            | TREAS    | US Department of Treasury  |
| CSST       | Consumers' Sales and Service Tax                    | URA      | Urban Renewal Authority  |
| DOC        | US Department of Commerce                           | USACE    | US Army Corps of Engineers   |
| DOE        | US Department of Energy                             | USGBC WV | US Green Building Council WV                                       |
| DOE - NREL | US DOE - National Renewable Energy Labs             | USDA     | US Department of Agriculture                                       |

|             |  |           |   |
|-------------|--|-----------|---|
| DOI         | US Department of the Interior  | USDA NRCS | USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service              |
| DOL         | US Department of Labor   | USDA RD   | USDA Rural Development                                  |
| DOT         | US Department of Transportation  | VOAD      | Voluntary Organizations Active in Disasters             |
| EDA         | Economic Development Administration  | WVACO     | WV Association of County Officials                      |
| EDD         | Economic Development District  | WVAHA     | WV Association of Housing Agencies                      |
| EPA         | Environmental Protection Agency  | WVAP      | WV Chapter of American Planning Association             |
| FBO         | Faith-Based Organization   | WVBAC     | WV Brownfields Assistance Center                        |
| FCC         | Federal Communications Commission  | WVBEC     | WV Broadband Enhancement Council                        |
| FDRC        | Federal Disaster Recovery Coordinator                                      | WVBDC     | WV Broadband Deployment Council                         |
| FEMA        | Federal Emergency Management Agency  | WVBMP     | WV Broadband Mapping Program                            |
| FMA         | Flood Mitigation Act   | WVBT      | West Virginians for Better Transit                      |
| FMA         | Floodplain Management Association  | WVDA      | WV Department of Agriculture                            |
| HHS         | US Department of Health and Human Services                                 | WVDEP     | WV Department of Environmental Protection               |
| HLC         | Historic Landmark Commission   | WVDHSEM   | WV Department of Homeland Security Emergency Management |
| HMGP        | Hazard Mitigation Grant Program  | WVDOC     | WV Department of Commerce                               |
| HUC         | Hydrologic Unit Code   | WVDOH     | WV Department of Highways                               |
| HUD         | US Department of Housing and Urban Development                             | WVDOT     | WV Department of Transportation                         |
| HUD - CDBG  | HUD – Community Development Block Grant                                    | WVEDA     | WV Economic Development Authority                       |
| HUD - ESG   | HUD – Emergency Solutions Grant  | WVFMA     | WV Floodplain Management Association                    |
| HUD - HOPWA | HUD – Housing Opportunities for Persons with Aids                          | WVFMP     | WV Floodplain Management Program                        |
| HUD NDRC    | HUD – National Disaster Resiliency Competition                             | WVGES     | WV Geological and Economic Survey                       |
| HVRI        | Hazards and Vulnerability Research Institute                               | WVGISTC   | WV GIS Technical Center                                 |
| IA          | Individual Assistance  | WVHA      | WV Housing Authority                                    |
| IBC         | International Building Code  | WVHDF     | WV Housing Development Fund                             |
| ICoE-VaRM   | International Centre of Excellence in Vulnerability and Resilience Metrics | WVHPO     | WV Historic Preservation Office                         |



|          |  |         |  |
|----------|--|---------|--|
| IPMC     | International Property Maintenance Code                  | WVIFC   | WV Intelligence Fusion Center                            |
| IEDC     | International Economic Development Council               | WVIJDC  | WV Infrastructure and Jobs Development Council           |
| IRC      | Interagency Recovery Coordination                        | WVLSC   | WV Land Stewardship Corporation                          |
| ITA      | International Trade Administration                       | WVML    | WV Municipal League                                      |
| MSA      | Mission Scoping Assessment                               | WVNG    | WV Army National Guard                                   |
| MRLC     | Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics Consortium         | WVOEO   | WV Office of Economic Opportunity                        |
| NDRF     | National Disaster Recovery Framework                     | WVOES   | WV Office of Emergency Services                          |
| NDRS     | National Disaster Recovery Support                       | WVPB    | WV Public Broadcasting                                   |
| NFIP     | National Flood Insurance Program                         | WVPEDTA | WV Parkways, Economic Development, and Tourism Authority |
| NFIP CRS | National Flood Insurance Program Community Rating System | WVSBC   | WV State Building Codes                                  |
| NGO      | Nongovernmental Organization                             | WVSBDC  | WV Small Business Development Council                    |
| NOAA     | National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency                  | WVSHMO  | WV State Hazard Mitigation Officer                       |
| NRCS     | National Resources Conservation Service                  | WVSJ    | WV SilverJackets   |
| NTIA     | National Telecommunications Information Administration   | WVSU    | WV State University                                      |
| PA       | Public Assistance  | WVU     | WV University  |

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## ANNEX 2: WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITIES WITH CPCB-RELEVANT PROGRAMS

West Virginia has an abundance of academic programs that specialize in CPCB-relevant studies such as: public policy, public administration, community and regional planning, land-use and environmental studies, and social work. In addition to academic programs, the state also includes university research arms, land grant institutions, research centers, and data centers.

Below is a list of academic institutions and higher education programs in West Virginia that have programs and areas of study relevant to the Community Planning and Capacity Building Recovery Support Function. These universities may be called upon to assist overwhelmed and understaffed communities with disaster recovery planning support through mechanisms such as capstone projects, internship programs, professional development, and volunteer work. These skill sets/resources include: research, writing, GIS mapping, data analysis, technical assistance and outreach.

**This is not a comprehensive list and is subject to change as more programs are identified.**

For an inventory of colleges, universities and institutions offering emergency management courses, visit the FEMA Emergency Management Institute site at:

<https://training.fema.gov/hiedu/collegelist/>

| Programs   | Program Description  | Website   |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Alderson-Broadbent University - 101 College Hill Drive, Philippi WV 26416</b>                     |  |   |
| B.S. Environmental Science   | Students graduating will be trained to collaborate with industries and environmental agencies to advance economic progress while maintaining sustainable ecosystems through compliance with environmental regulations  | <a href="http://ab.edu/academics/environmental-science/">http://ab.edu/academics/environmental-science/</a>   |
| <b>Bethany College - 31 E Campus Drive, Bethany, WV 26032-3002</b>                                   |  |   |
| B.S. Environmental Science (interdisciplinary studies)   | The degree is possible through the Interdisciplinary Studies Department  | <a href="http://www.bethanywv.edu/academics/departments/interdisciplinary-studies/">http://www.bethanywv.edu/academics/departments/interdisciplinary-studies/</a> |
| <b>Blue Ridge Community and Technical College - 13650 Apple Harvest Drive, Martinsburg, WV 25403</b> |  |   |
| Organizational Development Certificate   | The Certificate in Organizational Leadership Development focuses on the study of leadership in organizations in which students develop an understanding of how an organization operates. Students will learn how leadership is important in every organization, how change impacts the individual and the organization, and how the role of a leader is a major function of management | <a href="http://www.brcc.edu">www.brcc.edu</a>  |
| <b>Davis and Elkins College - 100 Campus Drive, Elkins, WV 26241</b>                                 |  |   |
| B.S. Environmental Science   | The Environmental Science Program offers an interdisciplinary course of study, which stresses an understanding of environmental problems and issues.   | <a href="http://www.dewv.edu/environmental-science">http://www.dewv.edu/environmental-science</a>   |
| B.S. Sustainability Studies  | The Sustainability Studies major focuses on the relationship between human beings (both individually and collectively) and the natural world.  | <a href="http://www.dewv.edu/sites/default/files/shared/facts_sustain.pdf">http://www.dewv.edu/sites/default/files/shared/facts_sustain.pdf</a>                   |



|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>Fairmont State University - 1201 Locust Avenue, Fairmont, WV 26554</b>                        |   |   |
| M.B.A.   | The Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree is designed to prepare students to apply concepts and principles offered in the various business disciplines to the responsibilities of management in a variety of endeavors. The program is designed for both business and non-business undergraduate majors.                               | <a href="http://www.fairmontstate.edu/schoolofbusiness/academics/mba-admission-and-program-requirements">http://www.fairmontstate.edu/schoolofbusiness/academics/mba-admission-and-program-requirements</a> |
| <b>Glenville State College - 200 High Street, Glenville, WV 26351</b>                            |   |   |
| B.S. Natural Resource Management   | Provides students with the knowledge, analytical and practical skills, and decision-making competencies to protect and use effectively our renewable resources. Students receive instruction on ecosystem function, environmental assessment, geospatial analysis, and management.  | <a href="http://www.glenville.edu/academics/land_resources.php">http://www.glenville.edu/academics/land_resources.php</a>   |
| <b>Marshall University - One John Marshall Drive, Huntington, WV 25755</b>                       |   |   |
| B.A. Economics   | Gives students an opportunity to develop their ability to analyze economic problems and issues (e.g., unemployment, inflation, economic growth and development, government taxation and spending policies, environmental degradation and protection, the distribution of income and wealth, international trading, and financial arrangements). | <a href="http://www.marshall.edu/ccla/economics/">http://www.marshall.edu/ccla/economics/</a>   |
| B.S. Environmental Science   | Environmental Science merges concepts in geology, ecology, biology, chemistry and physics to provide students with a strong science foundation which forms the basis of understanding of environmental issues.  | <a href="http://www.marshall.edu/nre/environmental-science/">http://www.marshall.edu/nre/environmental-science/</a>   |
| Public Administration, M.P.A.  | The MPA will provide graduate training in academic, research and service to prepare students for leadership positions in public service, both in the non-profit and public sectors  | <a href="http://www.marshall.edu/graduate/programs/public-administration/">http://www.marshall.edu/graduate/programs/public-administration/</a>   |
| <b>Potomac State College - 101 Fort Avenue, Keyser, WV 26726</b>                                 |   |   |
| Associate of Arts Degree in Agriculture with a major in Agricultural and Environmental Education | The curriculum provides flexibility in emphasizing teacher preparation, environmental technology, or communications and leadership. Career Opportunities: Graduates have entered positions in teaching, extension work, waste management, human resource management, municipal environmental management, and federal and state agencies.        | <a href="http://www.potomacstatecollege.edu/">http://www.potomacstatecollege.edu/</a>   |
| <b>Shepherd University - 301 North King Street, Shepherdstown, WV 25443</b>                      |   |   |
| B.S. Economics   | The economics curriculum provides the student with a firm grounding in economic theory and exposes students to a breadth of issues in the elective courses. Students are also required to take a capstone course (The Senior Seminar in Economics) during their senior year.  | <a href="http://www.shepherd.edu/economics">http://www.shepherd.edu/economics</a>   |
| B.S. Environmental Studies Environmental Sustainability  | Environmental studies is an interdisciplinary endeavor concerned with studying the interactions between us and our environment. This includes both natural and human-made aspects of our environment.   | <a href="http://www.shepherd.edu/iesweb/envssustaincon.pdf">http://www.shepherd.edu/iesweb/envssustaincon.pdf</a>   |



|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <b>University of Charleston - 2300 MacCorkle Ave SE, Charleston, WV 25304</b>  |   |   |
| B.S. Organizational Leadership   | This is a degree program specifically designed for working adults. Entrance requires 40 semester credit hours. Each 16 week semester is divided into 2 eight week session where students will take 2 courses per 8 weeks.           | <a href="http://www.ucwv.edu/Academics/Degree-Programs/Undergraduate-Programs/Organizational-Leadership/">http://www.ucwv.edu/Academics/Degree-Programs/Undergraduate-Programs/Organizational-Leadership/</a>                                       |
| <b>West Liberty University - 208 University Drive, West Liberty, WV 26074</b>  |   |   |
| B.S. Geography & Planning  | This major prepares students for jobs relating to land use and economic development, urban and regional planning, and positions in local government and organizations.  | <a href="http://westliberty.edu/social-and-behavioral-sciences/programs-of-study/social-sciences/geography/">http://westliberty.edu/social-and-behavioral-sciences/programs-of-study/social-sciences/geography/</a>                                 |
| <b>Wheeling Jesuit University - 316 Washington Avenue, Wheeling, WV 26003</b>  |   |   |
| B.S. Environment & Sustainability  | The Environment and Sustainability Program develops the next generation researchers, technicians, and technologies for implementation of green power industries applicable to the Ohio River Valley and central Appalachian region. | <a href="http://www.wju.edu/academics/ens/">http://www.wju.edu/academics/ens/</a>   |
| B.A. and M.S. Organizational Leadership Development  | Developed exclusively to meet the need of working adults who have earned previous college credit who now desire to complete a bachelor's degree.  | <a href="http://www.wju.edu/academics/bold/">http://www.wju.edu/academics/bold/</a>   |
| <b>West Virginia State University - Multiple Campuses</b>  |   |   |
| B. A. Economics  | Economics is the study of how the economy works using descriptions, called models, of how individuals and organizations may make decisions to achieve their goals. Economic models are used to make predictions or forecasts.       | <a href="http://www.wvstateu.edu/Academics/Academic-Colleges/College-of-Business-and-Social-Sciences/Economics.aspx">http://www.wvstateu.edu/Academics/Academic-Colleges/College-of-Business-and-Social-Sciences/Economics.aspx</a>                 |
| B.S. Political Science Concentration in Policy & Public Administration   | Our program complements WV SU's institutional Mission and Vision Statements: "...to meet the economic development needs of the region through innovative teaching and applied research."  | <a href="http://www.wvstateu.edu/Academics/Academic-Colleges/College-of-Business-and-Social-Sciences/Political-Science.aspx">http://www.wvstateu.edu/Academics/Academic-Colleges/College-of-Business-and-Social-Sciences/Political-Science.aspx</a> |
| <b>West Virginia University<br/>Morgantown<br/>Extended Campus Sites:<br/>Beckley, Charleston, Keyser, Martinsburg, Wheeling</b> |   |   |
| B.S. Social Work<br>M.S.W Social Work<br>MSW/MPA Dual  | The School of Social Work is nationally recognized in the area of rural social work practice and nonprofit management   | <a href="http://socialwork.wvu.edu">http://socialwork.wvu.edu</a>   |
| <b>West Virginia University - Davis College of Agriculture, Natural Resources, and Design<br/>Morgantown, WV</b>                 |   |   |
| Agribusiness Management & Rural Development  | The Agribusiness Management Program focuses on agribusiness and business development in nonmetropolitan regions   | <a href="http://resourceeconomics.wvu.edu/undergraduate/majors/agribusiness-management-rural-development?utm_source">http://resourceeconomics.wvu.edu/undergraduate/majors/agribusiness-management-rural-development?utm_source</a>                 |



|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
|   |   | <a href="#">=admissions-website&amp;utm_medium=web&amp;utm_content=/academics/majors/agribusiness-management-and-rural-development&amp;utm_campaign=Admissions%20Website%20Site</a>   |
| Landscape Architecture<br>BLA, BSLA<br>MLA, MSLA                                | The MLA focuses on environmental design and planning. The curriculum is flexible for students who may want to develop specialized knowledge in areas such as environmental restoration, community design, or environmental resource analysis methods. | <a href="http://larc.wvu.edu/la_atwvu">http://larc.wvu.edu/la_atwvu</a>   |
| School of Design and Community Development                                      | 4-year curriculum with a strong interdisciplinary focus. Noncompetitive entry program. Program based on each student's interest.  | <a href="http://designstudies.wvu.edu/">http://designstudies.wvu.edu/</a>   |
| <b>West Virginia Wesleyan College - 59 College Avenue, Buckhannon, WV 26201</b> |   |   |
| B.S. Economics  | Our Vision for Wesleyan's School of Business is an engaged community of learners, committed to developing business and civic leaders who will make a positive contribution locally and globally.  | <a href="http://www.wvwc.edu/MCUploads/PDFs/Academics/Business%20School/Economics%20Major.pdf">http://www.wvwc.edu/MCUploads/PDFs/Academics/Business%20School/Economics%20Major.pdf</a>   |
| B.S. Social Justice   | The Department of Sociology, Criminal Justice and Political Science is committed to high quality instruction and student success. The programs of study prepare students for a variety of employment opportunities and/or graduate education.         | <a href="http://www.wvwc.edu/academics/schools/social-behavioral-science/sociology-criminal-justice-political-science">http://www.wvwc.edu/academics/schools/social-behavioral-science/sociology-criminal-justice-political-science</a> |
| B.S.<br>Environmental Science<br>B.A.<br>Environmental Science                  | The primary goals of this program are to provide students with first-hand experience in the field of environmental science as well as an in-depth understanding of local and global environmental issues.   | <a href="http://www.wvwc.edu/academics/schools/science/biology-environmental">http://www.wvwc.edu/academics/schools/science/biology-environmental</a>   |

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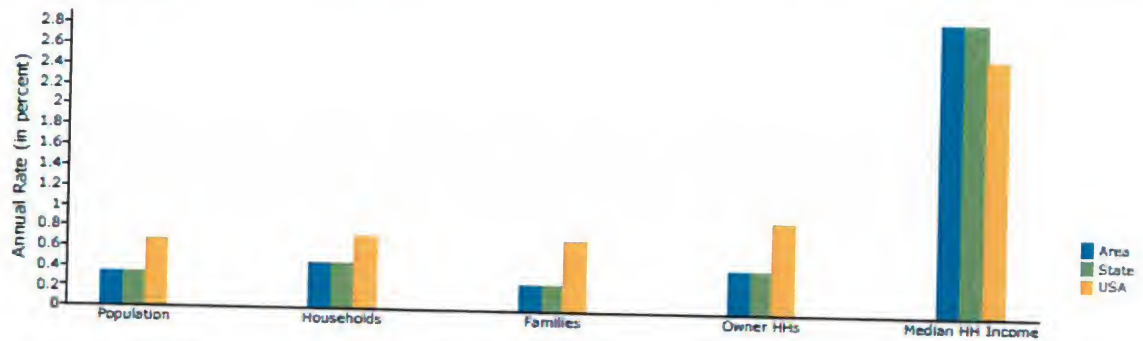


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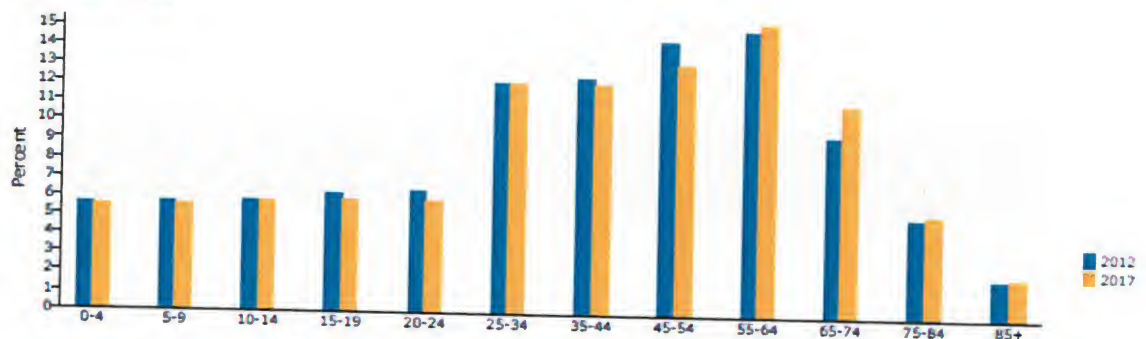
## Demographic and Income Profile

West Virginia  
West Virginia (54)  
Geography: State

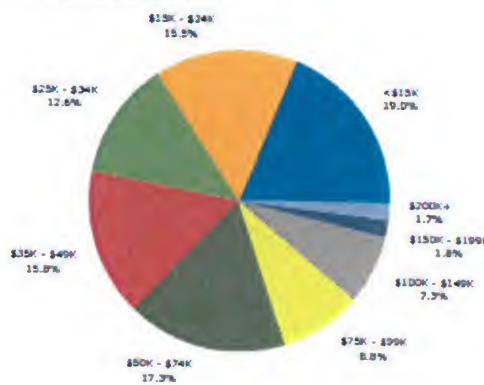
Trends 2012-2017



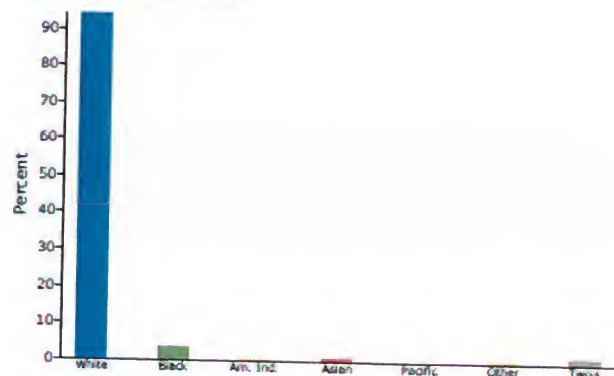
Population by Age



2012 Household Income



2012 Population by Race



2012 Percent Hispanic Origin: 1.3%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2012 and 2017.



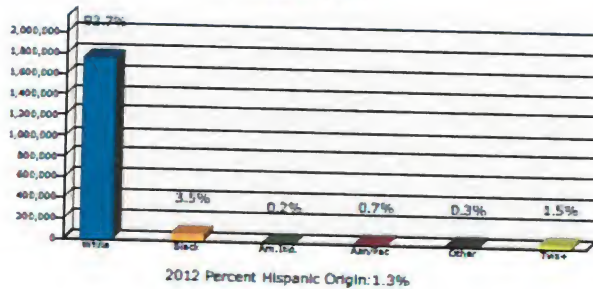


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## Graphic Profile

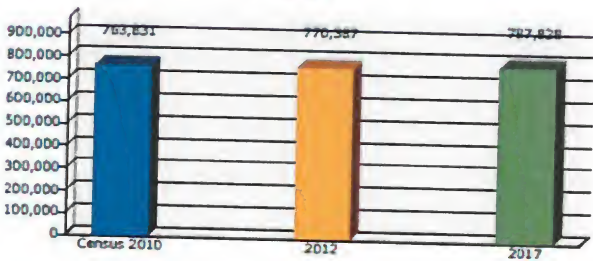
West Virginia  
West Virginia (54)  
Geography: State

2012 Population by Race

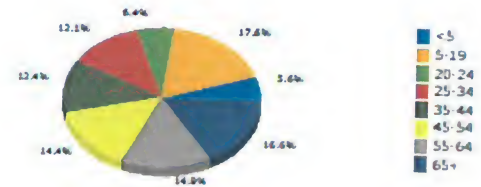


2012 Percent Hispanic Origin: 1.3%

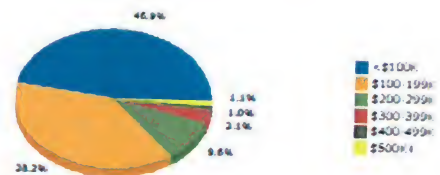
Households



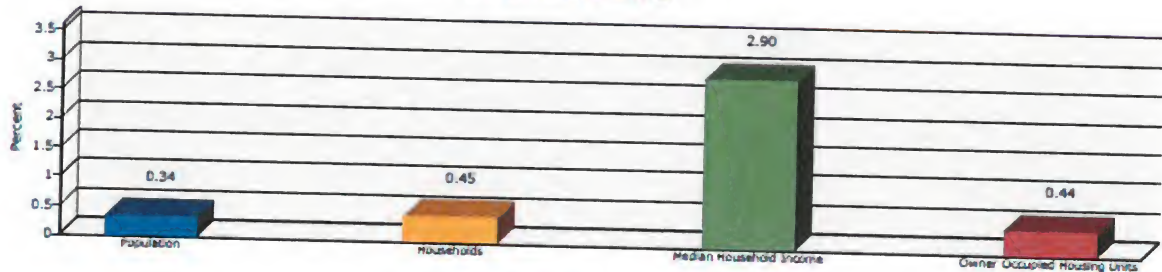
2012 Population by Age



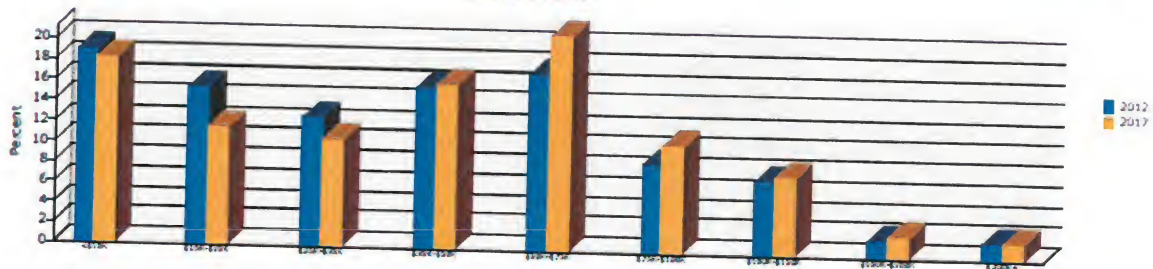
2012 Home Value



2012-2017 Annual Growth Rate



Household Income



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2010 Summary File 1. Esri forecasts for 2012 and 2017.

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Work with Your Community

May 08, 2013

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ANNEX 2: WEST VIRGINIA PRELIMINARY COMMUNITY CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT DATA TABLE

The Community Conditions Assessment (CCA) is a broad effort to develop and display comparable data for communities/jurisdictions across the entire disaster for use by the CPCB RSF partners to maintain holistic situational awareness of all impacted communities in the context of disaster impact in relation to community capacity factors. This provides the initial basis to begin the process of identifying issues and areas of concern among partners. This assessment begins with an aggregation of basic disaster, demographic and pre-existing trends data, and community capacity indicators.

This assessment enables CPCB partners to understand the relative magnitude of impacts and potential planning and capacity data points for those affected jurisdictions. Partners also use this information to collectively identify communities of interest that should be evaluated further.

| County    | ACS 5 Yr. Population Estimate 7/1/2015 | Population Change Percent 3/1/2010 - 7/1/2014 | % In/Dec in Population 2000-2010 | Social Vulnerability Index Score 2010 - 2014 | # Households | Total Housing Units | % Owner Occupied Housing Units | % Renter Occupied Housing Units | Median Household Income | Median Home Values | Median Rent | # Flood Insurance Policies | LTRGs - DR4273? | PDC Region | Comprehensive Plan | Current Mitigation Plan Expiration Date |
|-----------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Barbour   | 16,723                                 | 115   | 6.63                             | 1.330  | 6,179        | 7,856               | 75.7                           | 24.3                            | \$36,351                | \$86,600           | \$533       | 139                        |                 | 7          |                    | 8/13/2017                               |
| Berkeley  | 107,324                                | 7729  | 37.24                            | -2.240                                       | 40,614       | 45,477              | 74.7                           | 25.3                            | \$55,100                | \$162,400          | \$874       | 223                        |                 | 9          |                    | 1/9/2017                                |
| Boone     | 24,257                                 | (1255)  | (3.55)                           | -0.590                                       | 9,602        | 11,070              | 75.3                           | 24.7                            | \$42,740                | \$77,400           | \$569       | 478                        |                 | 3          |                    | 2/21/2017                               |
| Braxton   | 14,492                                 | (104)   | (1.22)                           | 1.060  | 5,652        | 7,402               | 75.4                           | 24.6                            | \$31,984                | \$81,800           | \$491       | 76                         |                 | 7          |                    | 8/13/2017                               |
| Brooke    | 23,787                                 | (721)   | (5.42)                           | 1.920  | 10,086       | 10,927              | 74.4                           | 25.6                            | \$44,067                | \$84,300           | \$580       | 364                        |                 | 11         |                    | 1/9/2017                                |
| Cabell    | 96,826                                 | 528   | (0.48)                           | 1.610  | 40,220       | 46,262              | 60.6                           | 39.4                            | \$37,716                | \$109,600          | \$647       | 744                        |                 | 2          |                    | 5/4/2017                                |
| Calhoun   | 7,583                                  | (157)   | 0.59                             | 1.100  | 3,112        | 3,960               | 79.2                           | 20.8                            | \$31,017                | \$69,500           | \$500       | 92                         |                 | 5          |                    | 10/18/2016                              |
| Clay      | 9,226                                  | (476)   | (9.14)                           | 0.660  | 3,486        | 4,588               | 84.7                           | 15.3                            | \$32,933                | \$77,100           | \$490       | 83                         | Y               | 3          |                    | 2/21/2017                               |
| Doddridge | 8,282                                  | (22)  | 10.79                            | -2.860                                       | 2,761        | 3,940               | 84.7                           | 15.3                            | \$40,329                | \$89,000           | \$537       | 62                         |                 | 6          |                    | 4/30/2017                               |
| Fayette   | 45,709                                 | (1042)  | (3.24)                           | 1.270  | 17,566       | 21,551              | 77.8                           | 22.2                            | \$34,914                | \$74,700           | \$571       | 235                        | Y               | 4          |                    | *2/14/2017                              |
| Gilmer    | 8,706                                  | (179)   | 21.41                            | -2.790                                       | 2,645        | 3,442               | 76.4                           | 23.6                            | \$35,625                | \$74,400           | \$545       | 155                        |                 | 7          |                    | 8/13/2017                               |
| Grant     | 11,829                                 | (171)   | 5.65                             | 0.140  | 4,256        | 6,412               | 77                             | 23                              | \$41,600                | \$121,100          | \$583       | 121                        |                 | 8          |                    | 5/2/2017                                |

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| County     | ACS 5 Yr. Population Estimate 7/1/2015 | Population Change Percent 3/1/2010 - 7/1/2014 | % In/Dec in Population 2000-2010 | Social Vulnerability Index Score 2010 - 2014 | # Households | Total Housing Units | % Owner Occupied Housing Units | % Renter Occupied Housing Units | Median Household Income | Median Home Values | Median Rent | # Flood Insurance Policies | LTRGs - DR4273 | PDC Region | Comprehensive Plan | Current Mitigation Plan Expiration Date |
|------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Greenbrier | 35,639                                 | 36  | 2.98                             | 1.390  | 15,246       | 19,066              | 74.1                           | 25.9                            | \$40,256                | \$100,200          | \$639       | 516                        | Y              | 4          | Y                  | *2/14/2017                              |
| Hampshire  | 23,674                                 | (611)   | 18.62                            | -0.250                                       | 10,628       | 13,731              | 51.5                           | 48.5                            | \$26,828                | \$117,600          | \$513       | 210                        |                | 8          |                    | 5/2/2017                                |
| Hancock    | 30,369                                 | (860)   | (6.09)                           | 0.930  | 12,970       | 14,467              | 74.2                           | 25.8                            | \$39,342                | \$84,200           | \$623       | 119                        |                | 11         |                    | 1/9/2017                                |
| Hardy      | 13,955                                 | (173)   | 10.70                            | 0.610  | 5,169        | 8,117               | 76.5                           | 23.5                            | \$36,465                | \$123,200          | \$558       | 131                        |                | 8          | Y                  | 5/2/2017                                |
| Jackson    | 29,229                                 | 26  | 4.33                             | -0.810                                       | 11,242       | 13,288              | 77.2                           | 22.8                            | \$40,733                | \$106,100          | \$558       | 188                        |                | 5          |                    | 10/18/2016                              |
| Jefferson  | 54,650                                 | 2994  | 26.80                            | -3.150                                       | 20,126       | 22,268              | 76.1                           | 23.9                            | \$66,205                | \$204,900          | \$887       | 241                        |                | 9          | Y                  | *9/9/2018                               |
| Kanawha    | 191,765                                | (4726)  | (3.50)                           | 0.290  | 82,531       | 92,438              | 70.4                           | 29.6                            | \$46,583                | \$101,300          | \$688       | 2,942                      | Y              | 3          |                    | 2/21/2017                               |
| Lewis      | 16,412                                 | 76  | (3.23)                           | 1.040  | 6,476        | 7,938               | 71.2                           | 28.8                            | \$38,006                | \$94,800           | \$537       | 141                        |                | 7          |                    | 8/13/2017                               |
| Lincoln    | 21,599                                 | (305)   | (1.76)                           | 0.490  | 8,128        | 9,841               | 77.2                           | 22.8                            | \$35,623                | \$78,300           | \$548       | 228                        |                | 2          |                    | 5/4/2017                                |
| Logan      | 36,169                                 | (2038)  | (2.56)                           | -0.510                                       | 14,444       | 16,732              | 75.2                           | 24.8                            | \$37,312                | \$80,500           | \$555       | 762                        |                | 2          |                    | 5/4/2017                                |
| Marion     | 21,281                                 | (2276)  | (19.09)                          | 0.120  | 8,386        | 11,253              | 77.9                           | 22.1                            | \$23,607                | \$38,100           | \$502       | 341                        |                | 6          |                    | 4/30/2017                               |
| Marshall   | 56,698                                 | 507   | (0.32)                           | 0.350  | 22,596       | 26,389              | 77.3                           | 22.7                            | \$43,085                | \$94,600           | \$675       | 327                        |                | 10         |                    | 12/13/2016                              |
| Mason      | 32,716                                 | (1129)  | (6.79)                           | 0.290  | 13,847       | 15,866              | 77.2                           | 22.8                            | \$41,978                | \$88,800           | \$545       | 313                        |                | 2          |                    | 5/4/2017                                |
| McDowell   | 27,207                                 | (289)   | 5.27                             | 3.520  | 10,729       | 12,990              | 81                             | 19                              | \$38,297                | \$81,000           | \$493       | 196                        |                | 1          |                    | 12/22/2014                              |
| Mercer     | 62,161                                 | (1103)  | (1.14)                           | 1.990  | 25,590       | 29,961              | 72.9                           | 27.1                            | \$35,678                | \$84,100           | \$580       | 328                        |                | 1          |                    | 12/22/2014                              |
| Mineral    | 27,912                                 | (761)   | 4.19                             | 1.910  | 11,148       | 13,080              | 58                             | 42                              | \$30,713                | \$118,300          | \$522       | 221                        |                | 8          |                    | 5/2/2017                                |
| Mingo      | 26,229                                 | (1542)  | (5.00)                           | -1.610                                       | 10,836       | 12,674              | 76.6                           | 23.4                            | \$34,495                | \$68,000           | \$556       | 523                        |                | 2          |                    | 5/4/2015                                |
| Monongalia | 100,332                                | 8047  | 17.50                            | -4.220                                       | 36,857       | 43,923              | 57.3                           | 42.7                            | \$46,166                | \$161,500          | \$735       | 264                        |                | 6          |                    | 4/30/2017                               |
| Monroe     | 13,524                                 | 6   | (7.41)                           | 1.350  | 5,719        | 7,589               | 81.1                           | 18.9                            | \$38,239                | \$103,600          | \$571       | 44                         | Y              | 1          |                    | 12/22/2014                              |
| Morgan     | 17,450                                 | (17)  | 17.39                            | -0.900                                       | 7,358        | 9,799               | 66.1                           | 33.9                            | \$37,406                | \$160,700          | \$704       | 166                        |                | 9          | Y                  | 1/9/2017                                |
| Nicholas   | 26,090                                 | (639)   | (1.24)                           | -0.430                                       | 10,686       | 13,033              | 79.5                           | 20.5                            | \$38,755                | \$75,400           | \$543       | 134                        | Y              | 4          |                    | *2/14/2017                              |
| Ohio       | 43,956                                 | (1376)  | (6.29)                           | 2.350  | 18,582       | 21,122              | 68.2                           | 31.8                            | \$40,342                | \$102,500          | \$558       | 995                        |                | 10         |                    | 12/13/2016                              |



| County     | ACS 5 Yr. Population Estimate 7/1/2015 | Population Change Percent 3/1/2010 - 7/1/2014 | % In/Dec in Population 2000-2010 | Social Vulnerability Index Score 2010 - 2014 | # Households | Total Housing Units | % Owner Occupied Housing Units | % Renter Occupied Housing Units | Median Household Income | Median Home Values | Median Rent | # Flood Insurance Policies | LTRGs - DR4273? | PDC Region | Comprehensive Plan | Current Mitigation Plan Expiration Date |
|------------|--|---|----------------------------------|--|--------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Pendleton  | 7,525                                  | (466)   | (6.11)                           | -0.530                                       | 3,199        | 5,144               | 76.5                           | 23.5                            | \$36,052                | \$89,200           | \$683       | 110                        |                 | 8          |                    | 5/2/2017                                |
| Pleasants  | 7,600                                  | 69  | 1.21                             | -1.470                                       | 2,822        | 3,393               | 84.2                           | 15.8                            | \$43,831                | \$99,600           | \$523       | 73                         |                 | 5          |                    | 10/18/2016                              |
| Pocahontas | 8,710                                  | (115)   | (4.51)                           | 1.470  | 3,719        | 8,841               | 80.9                           | 19.1                            | \$34,761                | \$107,400          | \$538       | 325                        | Y               | 4          |                    | *2/14/2017                              |
| Preston    | 33,720                                 | 420   | 14.27                            | -1.600                                       | 12,610       | 15,071              | 79.6                           | 20.4                            | \$45,806                | \$107,800          | \$584       | 109                        |                 | 6          |                    | 4/30/2017                               |
| Pulham     | 56,356                                 | 1340  | 7.55                             | -3.620                                       | 21,453       | 23,608              | 83                             | 17                              | \$55,939                | \$146,800          | \$744       | 495                        |                 | 3          |                    | 2/21/2017                               |
| Raleigh    | 78,827                                 | (1352)  | (0.46)                           | 0.110  | 31,164       | 35,988              | 73.1                           | 26.9                            | \$41,152                | \$97,700           | \$642       | 290                        |                 | 1          |                    | 12/22/2014                              |
| Randolph   | 29,446                                 | (279)   | 4.04                             | 0.780  | 11,351       | 14,186              | 75.2                           | 24.8                            | \$40,146                | \$98,600           | \$546       | 290                        |                 | 7          |                    | 8/13/2017                               |
| Ritchie    | 10,221                                 | (467)   | 1.02                             | 0.980  | 4,023        | 5,829               | 78.9                           | 21.1                            | \$39,118                | \$69,400           | \$554       | 59                         |                 | 5          |                    | 10/18/2016                              |
| Roane      | 14,749                                 | (491)   | (3.37)                           | 0.940  | 5,902        | 7,385               | 75.8                           | 24.2                            | \$30,104                | \$82,800           | \$487       | 153                        | Y               | 5          |                    | 10/18/2016                              |
| Summers    | 13,699                                 | (688)   | 7.14                             | 2.060  | 5,560        | 7,669               | 78.9                           | 21.1                            | \$35,040                | \$82,500           | \$493       | 205                        | Y               | 1          |                    | 12/22/2014                              |
| Taylor     | 16,969                                 | 22  | 5.01                             | -0.700                                       | 6,801        | 7,528               | 77.4                           | 22.6                            | \$39,933                | \$87,900           | \$523       | 52                         |                 | 6          |                    | 4/30/2017                               |
| Tucker     | 6,996                                  | (175)   | (2.46)                           | 1.040  | 2,969        | 5,371               | 81                             | 19                              | \$38,663                | \$104,200          | \$529       | 200                        |                 | 7          |                    | 8/13/2017                               |
| Tyler      | 9,084                                  | (236)   | (4.00)                           | 1.940  | 3,750        | 4,993               | 79.9                           | 20.1                            | \$39,974                | \$80,900           | \$484       | 82                         |                 | 5          |                    | 10/18/2016                              |
| Upshur     | 24,487                                 | 504   | 3.63                             | -0.160                                       | 8,937        | 11,132              | 77                             | 23                              | \$39,188                | \$100,100          | \$566       | 263                        |                 | 7          |                    | 8/13/2017                               |
| Wayne      | 41,735                                 | (1513)  | (0.98)                           | 1.070  | 16,757       | 19,235              | 77.7                           | 22.3                            | \$37,491                | \$84,200           | \$576       | 271                        |                 | 2          |                    | 5/14/2017                               |
| Webster    | 9,005                                  | (399)   | (5.81)                           | 3.030  | 3,854        | 5,421               | 74.9                           | 25.1                            | \$28,907                | \$65,100           | \$460       | 154                        | Y               | 4          |                    | *2/14/2017                              |
| Welzel     | 16,314                                 | (764)   | (6.27)                           | 2.010  | 6,734        | 8,148               | 78.3                           | 21.7                            | \$38,066                | \$83,000           | \$509       | 332                        |                 | 10         |                    | 12/13/2016                              |
| Wirt       | 5,810                                  | 163   | (2.66)                           | -2.870                                       | 2,425        | 3,237               | 82.4                           | 17.6                            | \$37,117                | \$74,500           | \$481       | 64                         |                 | 5          |                    | 10/18/2016                              |
| Wood       | 86,595                                 | (504)   | (1.17)                           | 0.360  | 35,900       | 40,213              | 72.3                           | 27.7                            | \$42,471                | \$106,100          | \$613       | 592                        |                 | 5          |                    | 10/18/2016                              |
| Wyoming    | 23,203                                 | (1,650)                                       | (7.44)                           | -0.720                                       | 9,201        | 10,883              | 80.4                           | 19.6                            | \$34,620                | \$60,400           | \$520       | 529                        |                 | 1          |                    | 12/22/2014                              |

\*Region IV Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan expired on 11/21/16 and is currently in "Approved Pending Adoption" status with a date of 2/14/2017